



Or, “The Importance of Being Earnest”

“The nation behaves well if it treats the natural resources as assets, which if must turn over to the next generation increased, and not impaired, in value.”

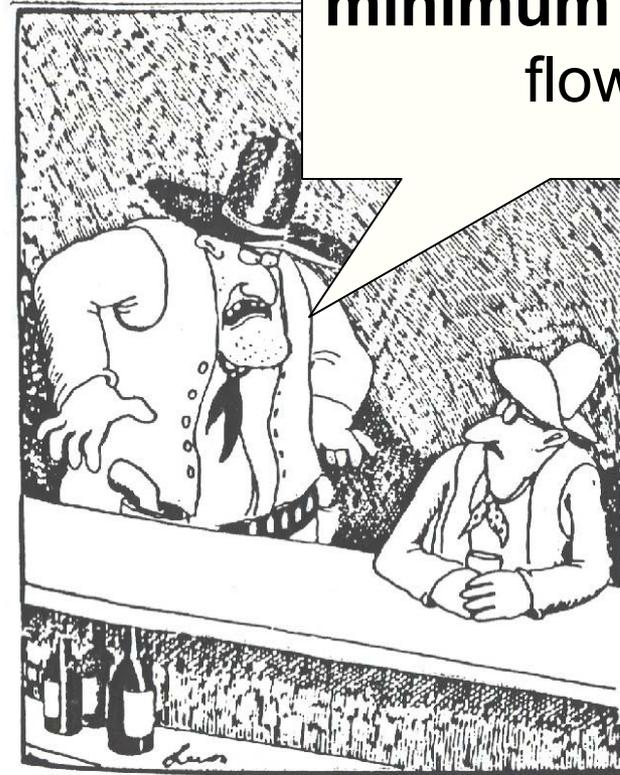
President Theodore Roosevelt

Minimum Flow Laws Cause Tension



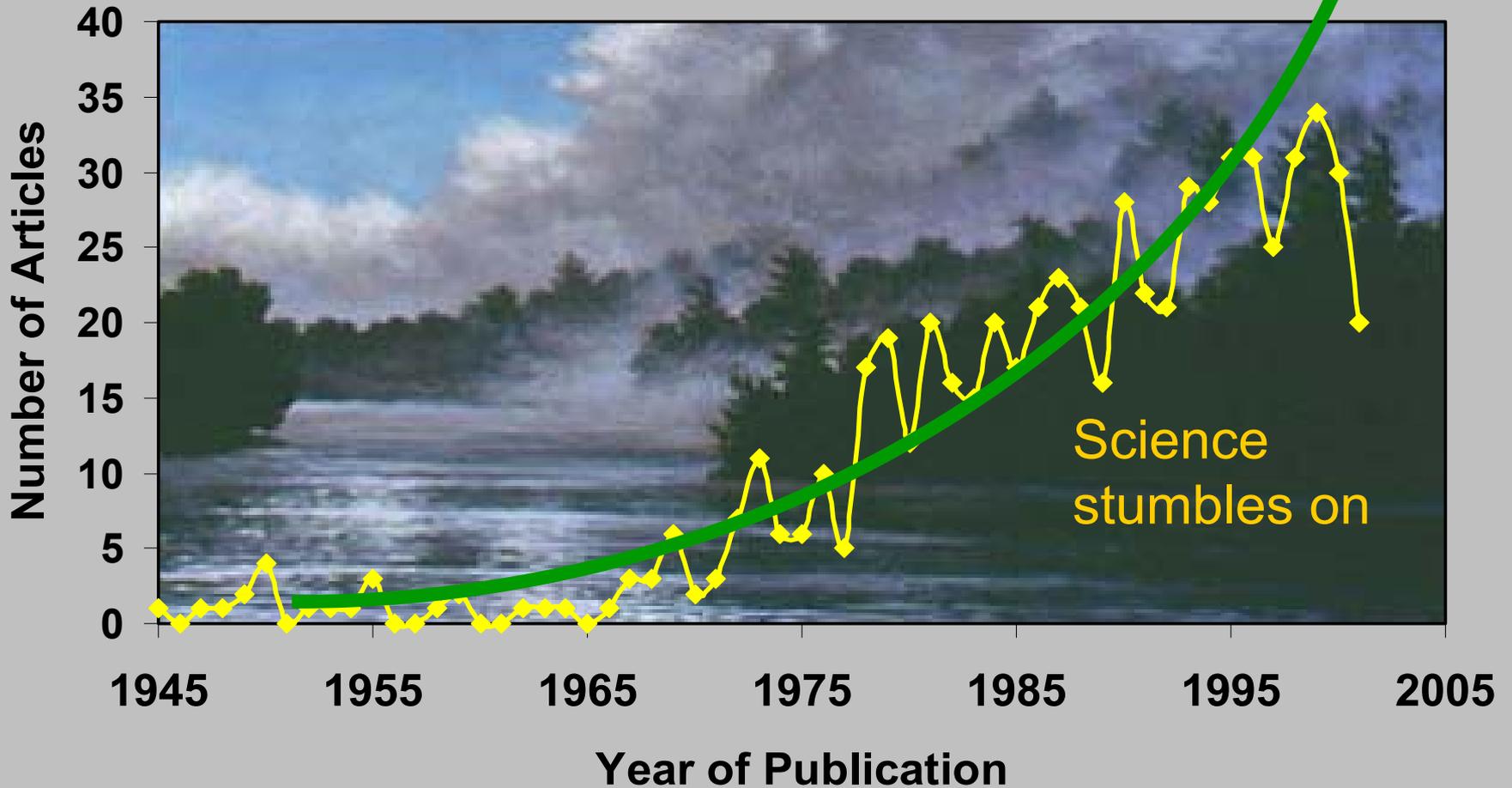
"Chay hello to my little fren!
Quit sayin' minimum."

But Biologists Panic!
And do science badly.

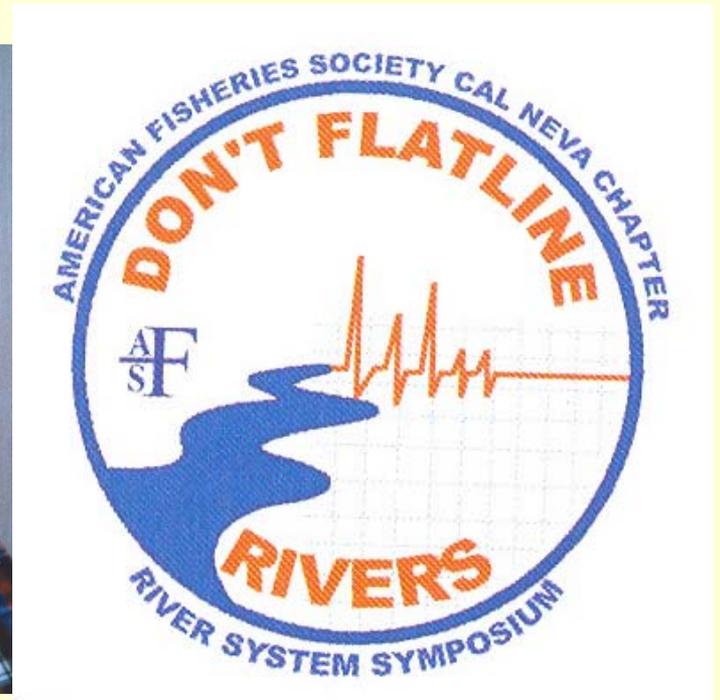


I asked you a question,
buddy. What's the
minimum instream
flow?

Time is Important



People are Important



Ken Bovee, Bob Milhous, and Clair Stalnaker

Hydrologist meets Hydraulic Engineer meets Fisheries Biologist

Trends are Important

- Shift in uses away from agriculture to municipal
- Water marketing and banking
- “Improved” instream flow protection – legal and institutional mechanisms
- Rehabilitation of highly altered flows
- Dam removals (Elwah, Woolen Mills, Clyde, Edwards)

Meetings are Important -- International IFIM Users Workshop 2003

The obsession with
physical habitat
continues...

Get over it! Say
what you really want.

Riverine Components are Important -- IFC 2004

- Hydrology
- Geomorphology
- Water Quality
- Connectivity
- Scale

Can you gimme an HI for Hypothesis!



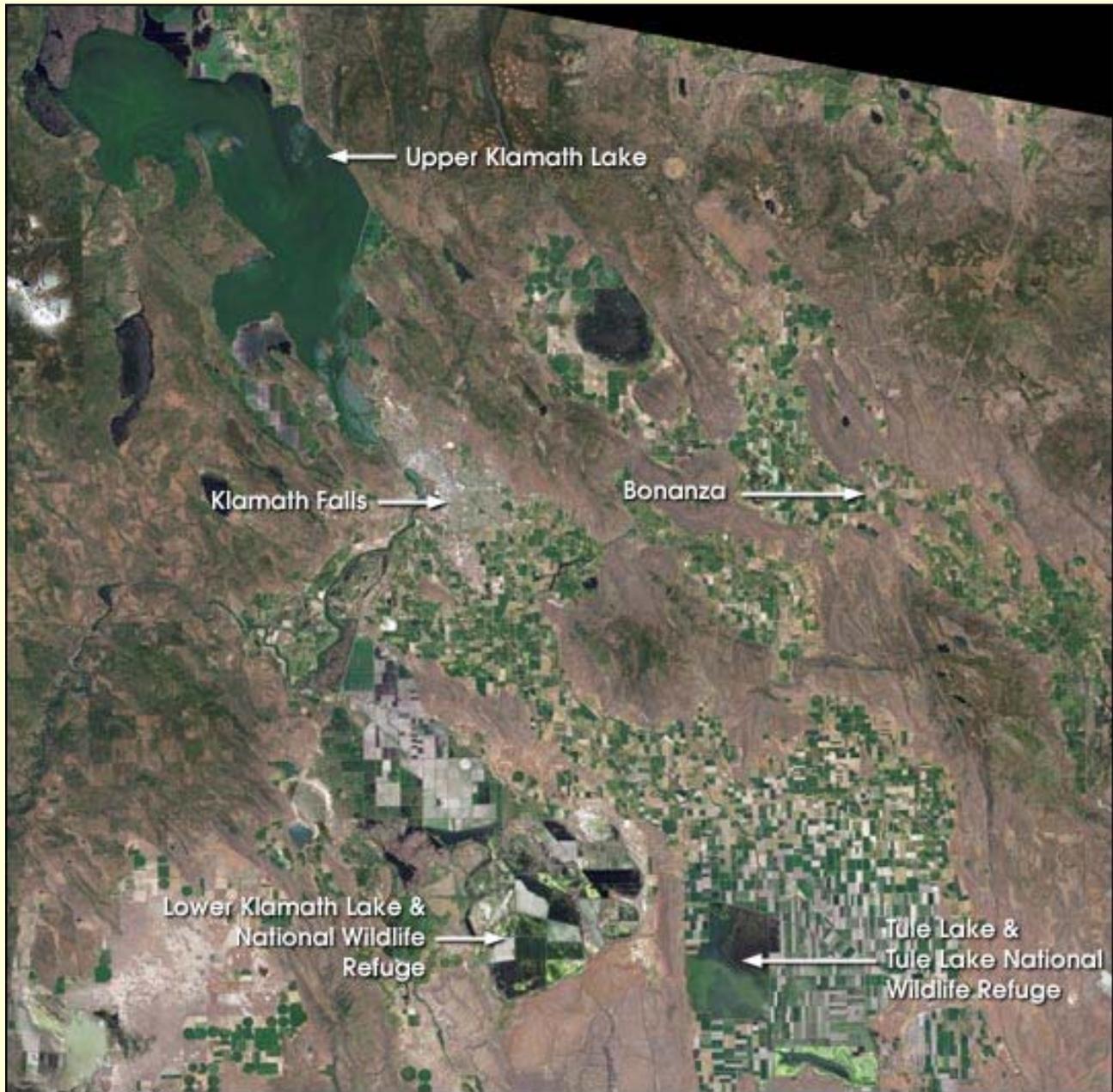
Ability to gather data has never been easier

Hydrology

- **Flow Variability is Important**
 - Load following and peaking flows
 - Ramping regulations
 - **Flood scalping**
 - Vegetation change
 - Fish recruitment
 - Processing of organic matter and nutrients

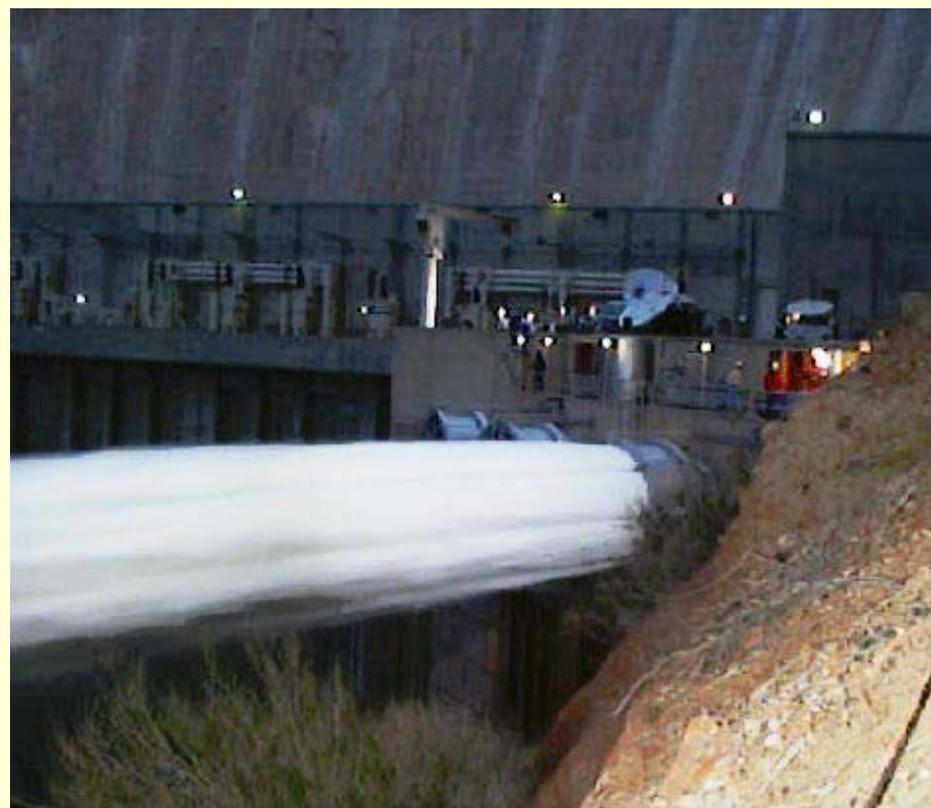
Your shower this morning, brought to you by the Potomac River.





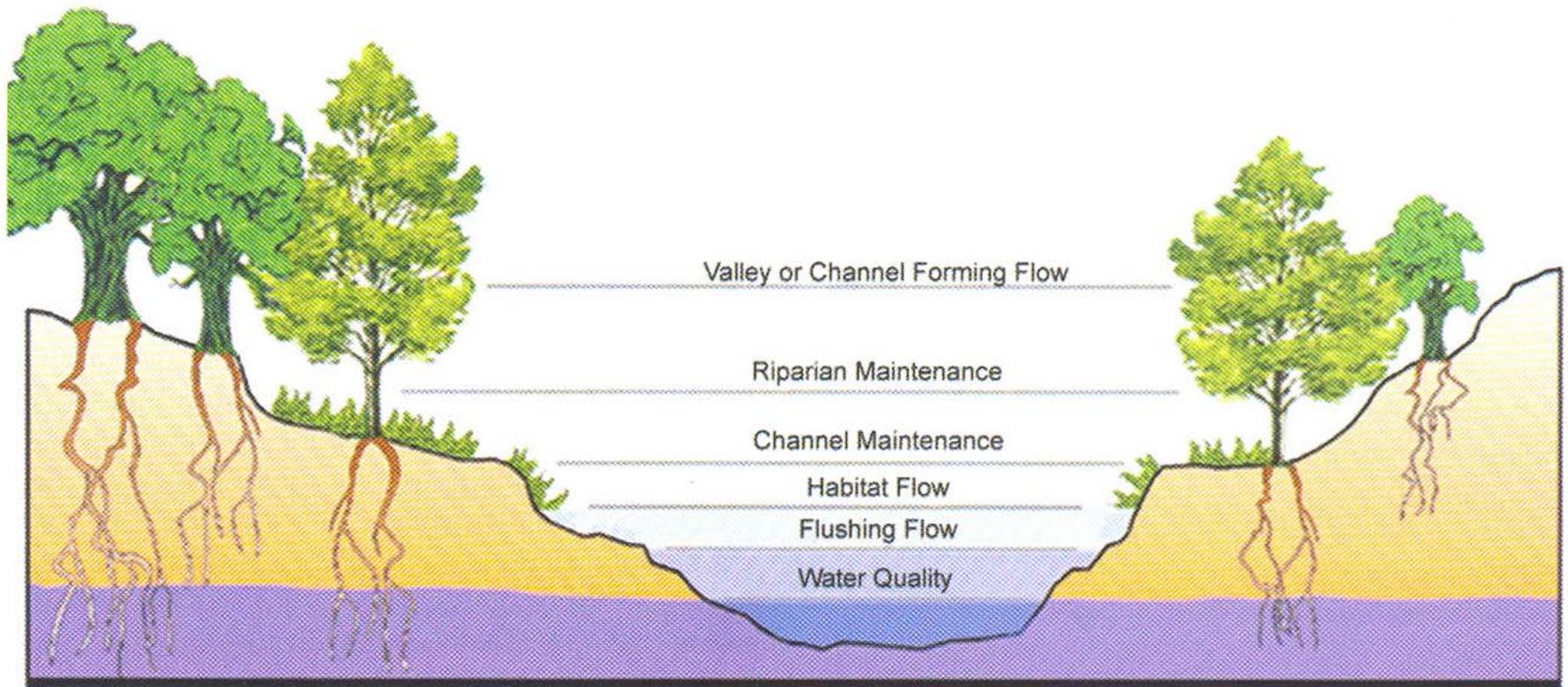
June 14, 2000

Experimental Floods To Test Hypothesis!



Glen Canyon Dam discharging 45,000 cfs, March 26, 1996

Environmental Flows are tied to functions – think of these linkages as provisional hypotheses that needed to be tested



From *Instream Flows for Riverine Resource Stewardship*, IFC 2004

Smith River Tailwater below Philpott Dam

Army Corps of Engineers Dam

Built in 1953

Flood Control

Peak Power Generation

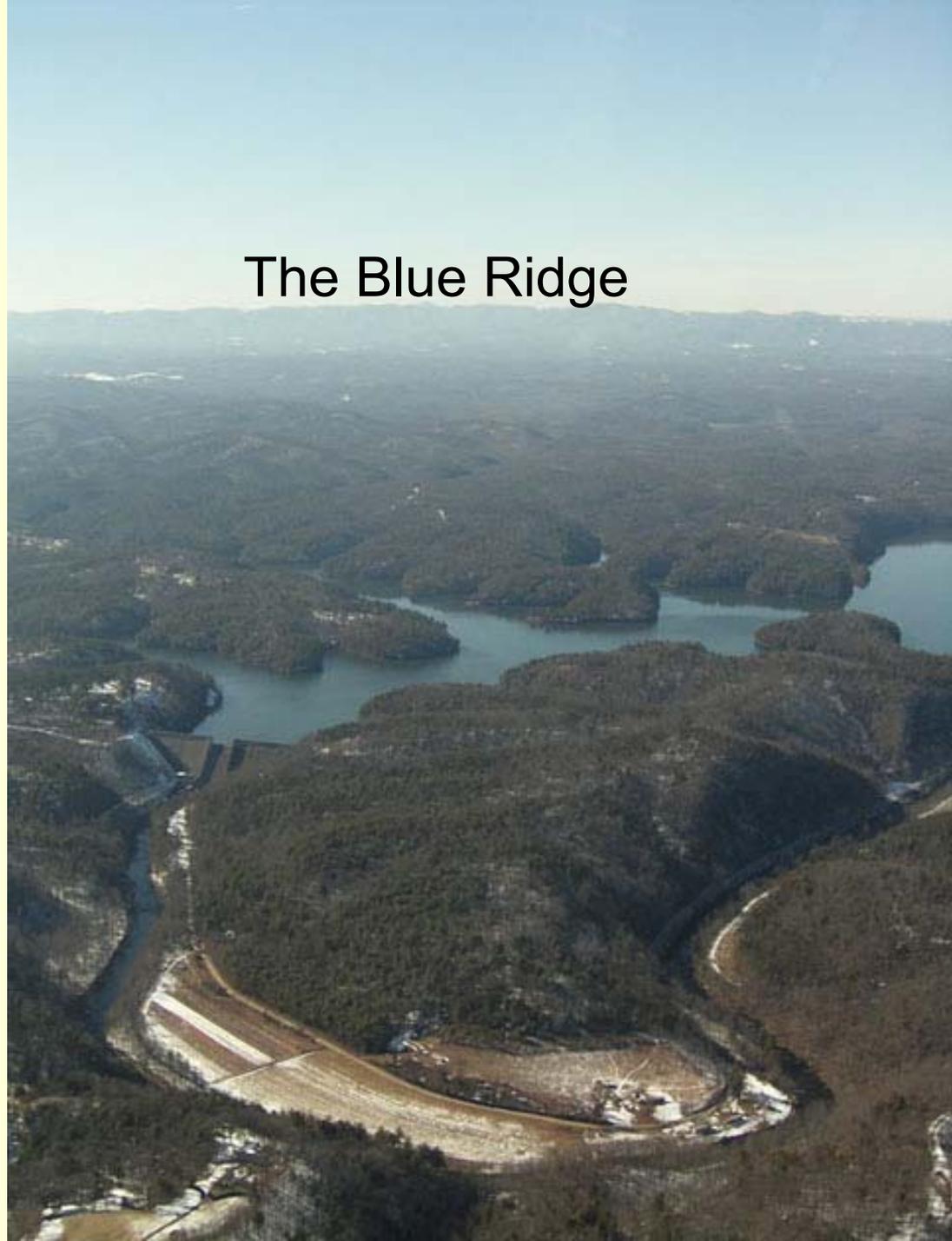
No operational changes in 50
years

Deep, cold release

Wild brown trout

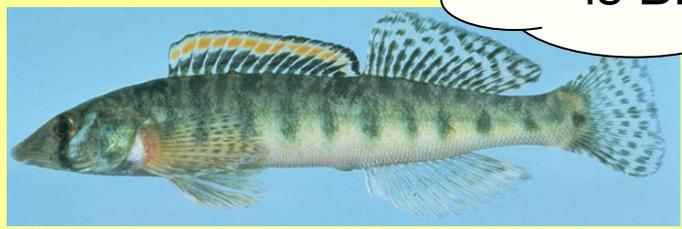
Depauperate native fish
assemblage

The Blue Ridge

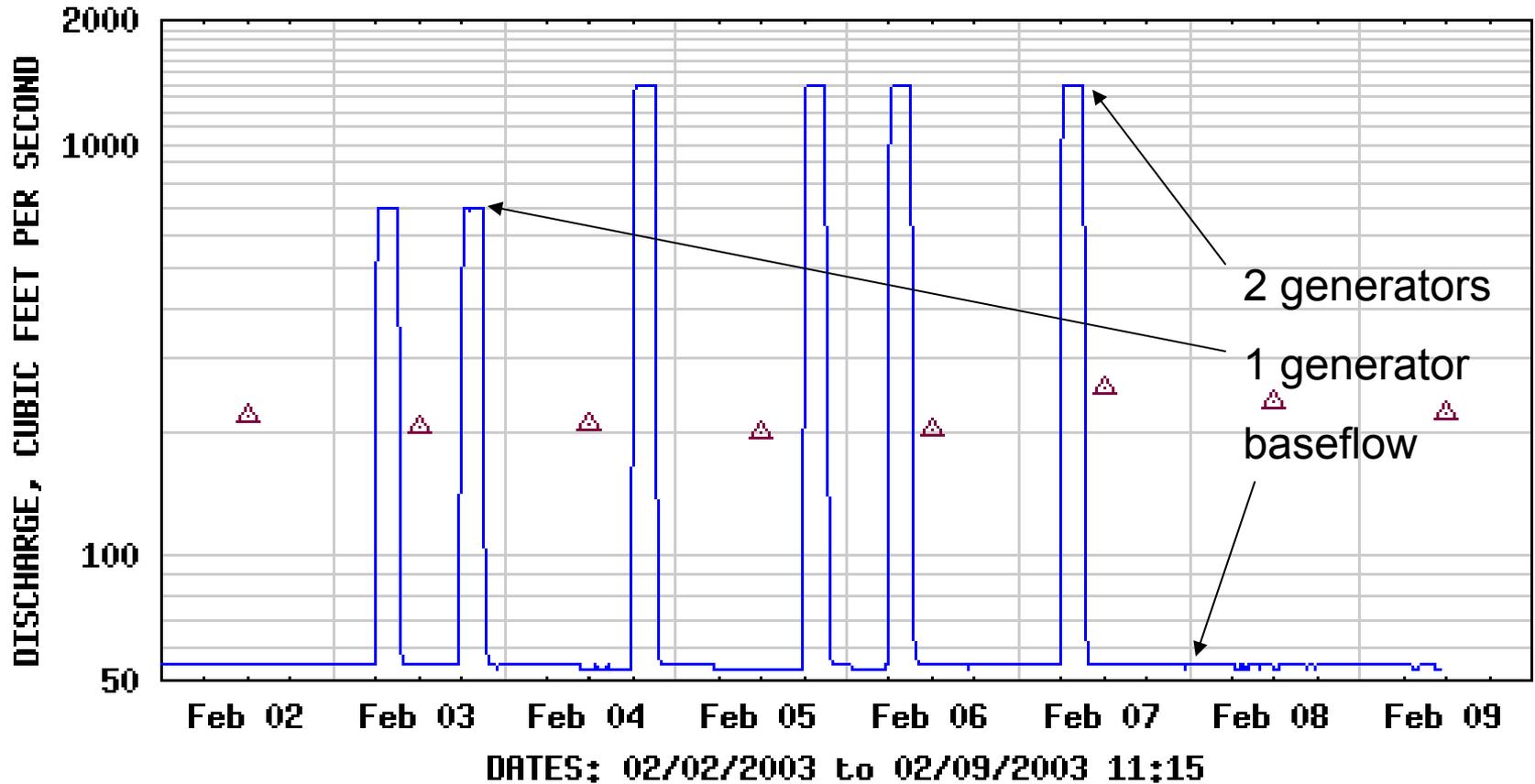




Which one of you is Biodiversity?



USGS 02072000 SMITH RIVER NEAR PHILPOTT, VA

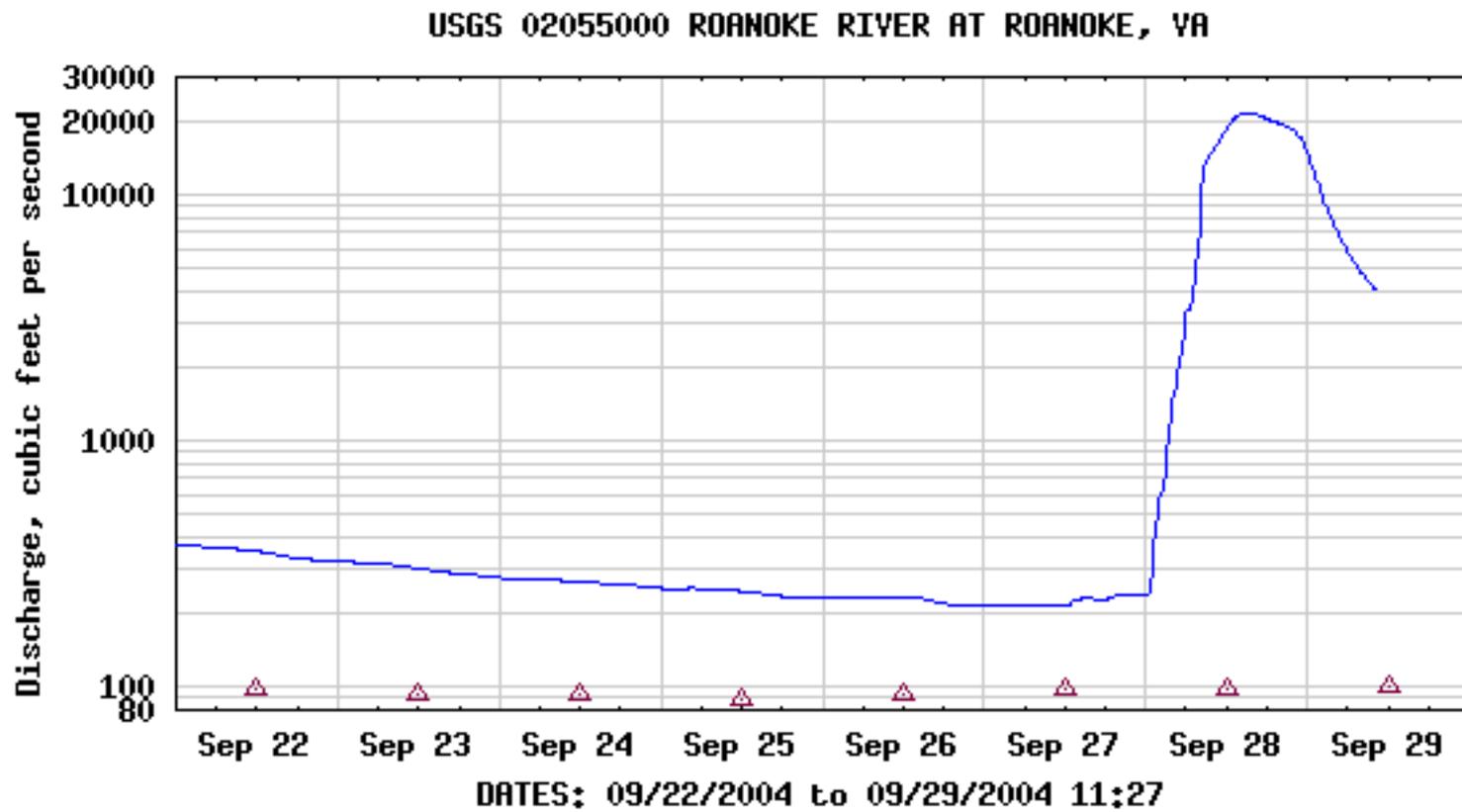


EXPLANATION

— DISCHARGE

△ MEDIAN DAILY STREAMFLOW BASED ON 54 YEARS OF RECORD

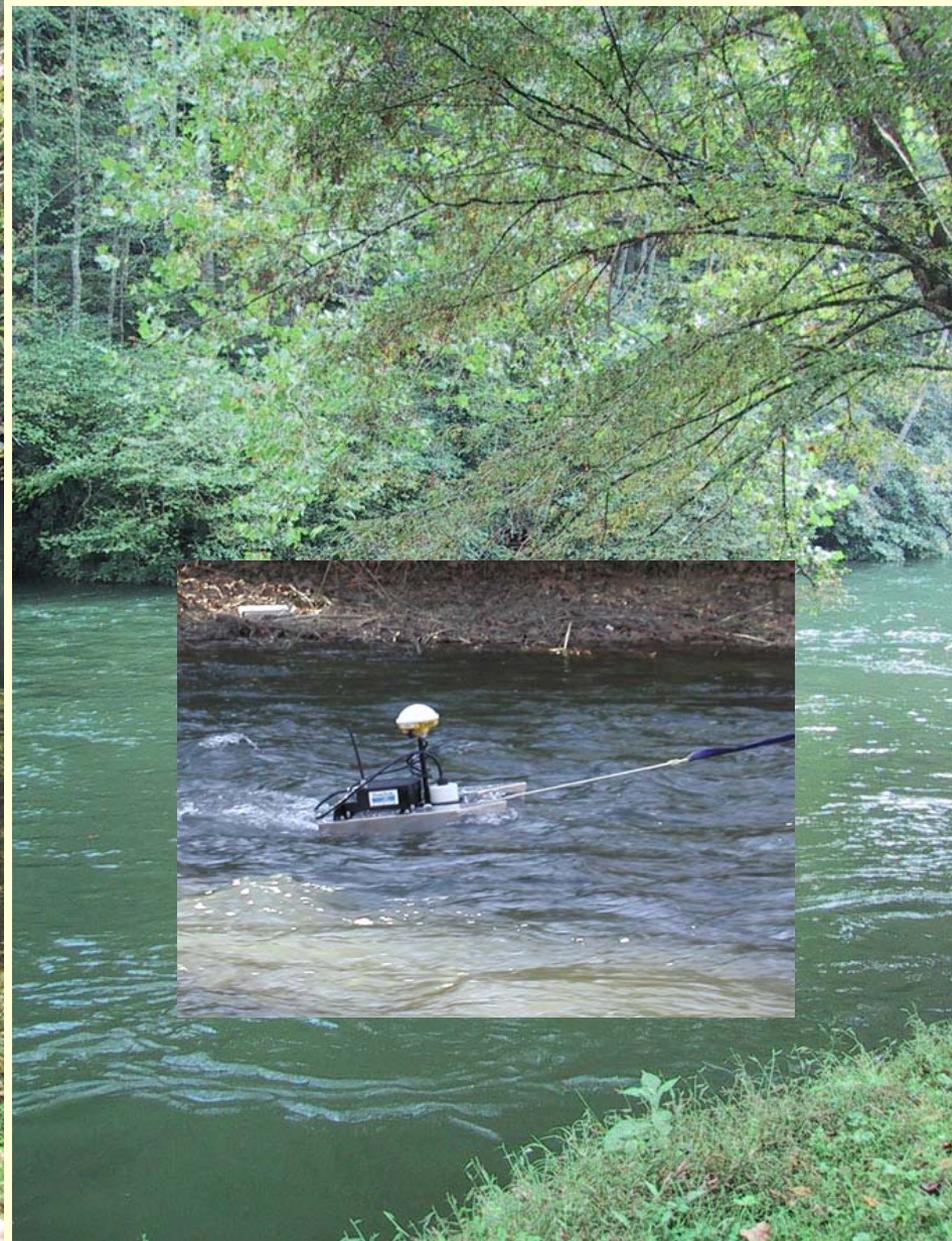
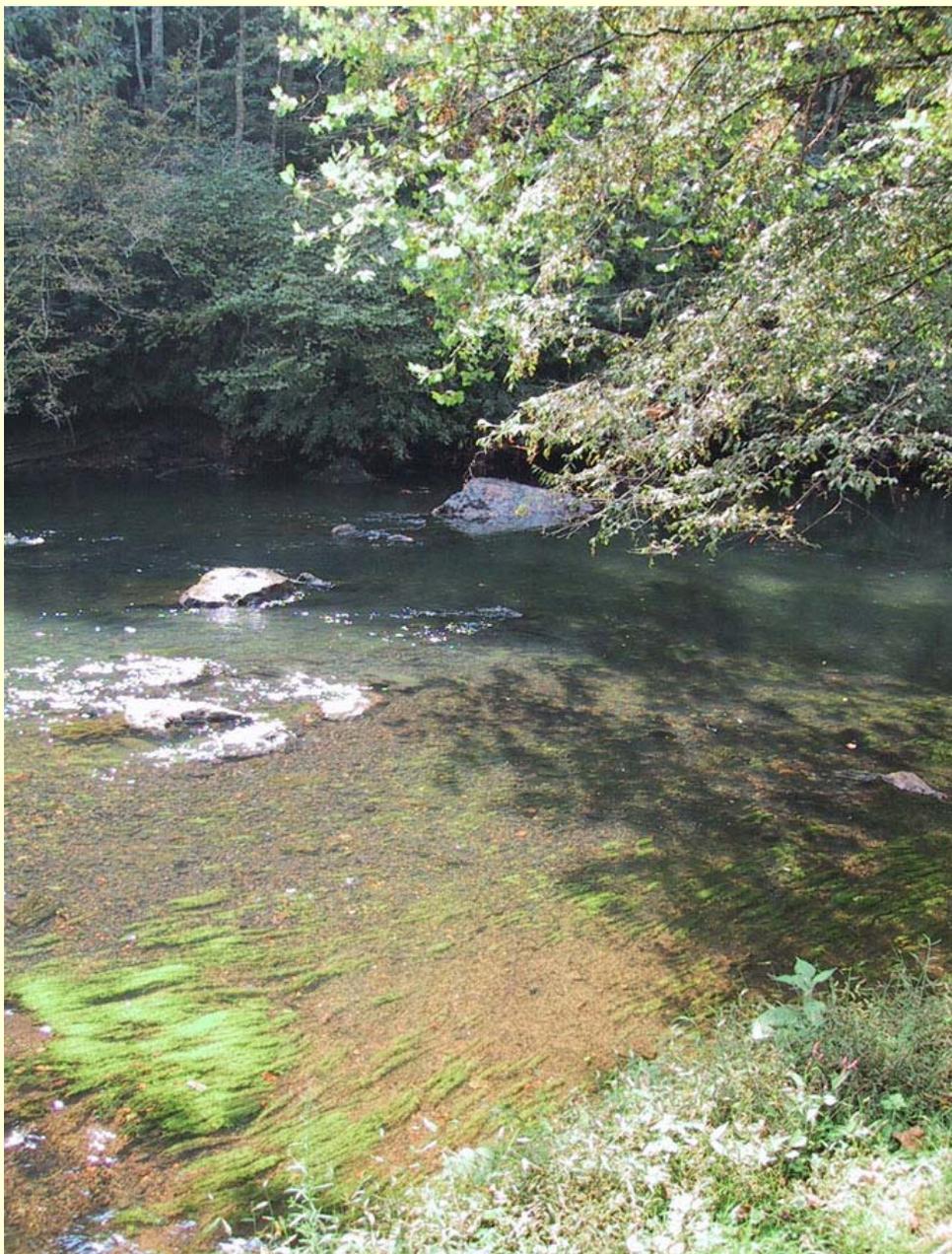
Hurricane Jeanne was natural



EXPLANATION

— DISCHARGE

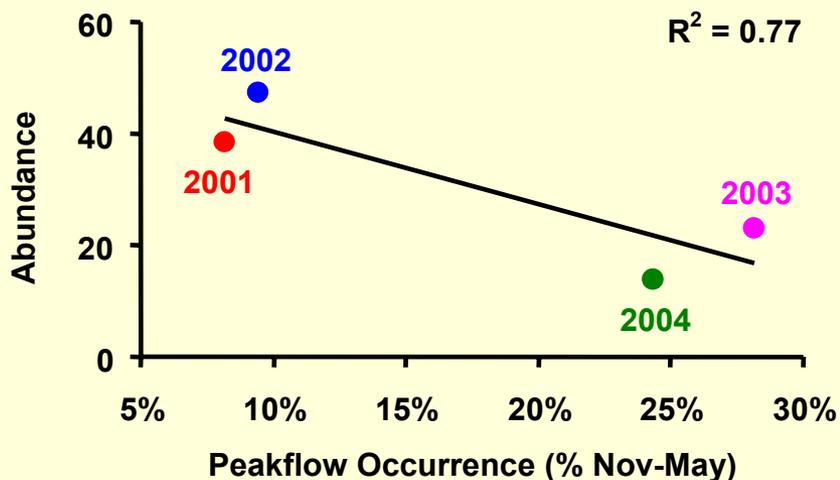
△ MEDIAN DAILY STREAMFLOW BASED ON 103 YEARS OF RECORD



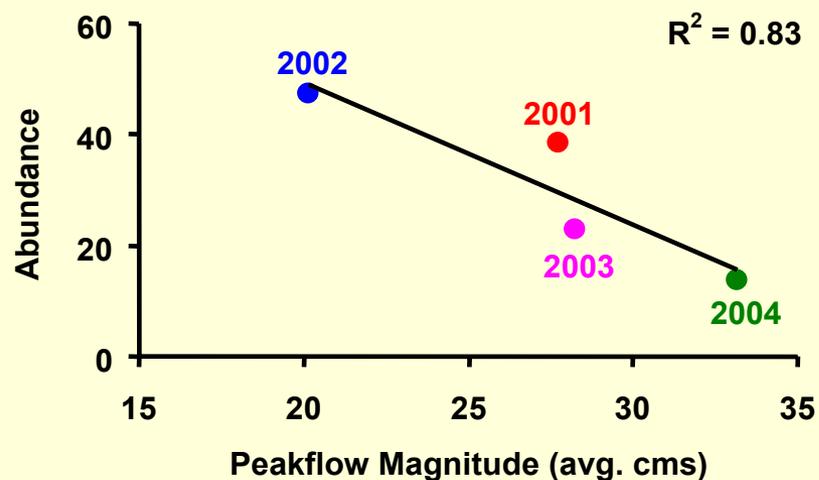
Age-0 brown trout abundance declines with peakflow occurrence and magnitude



Abundance vs. Occurrence

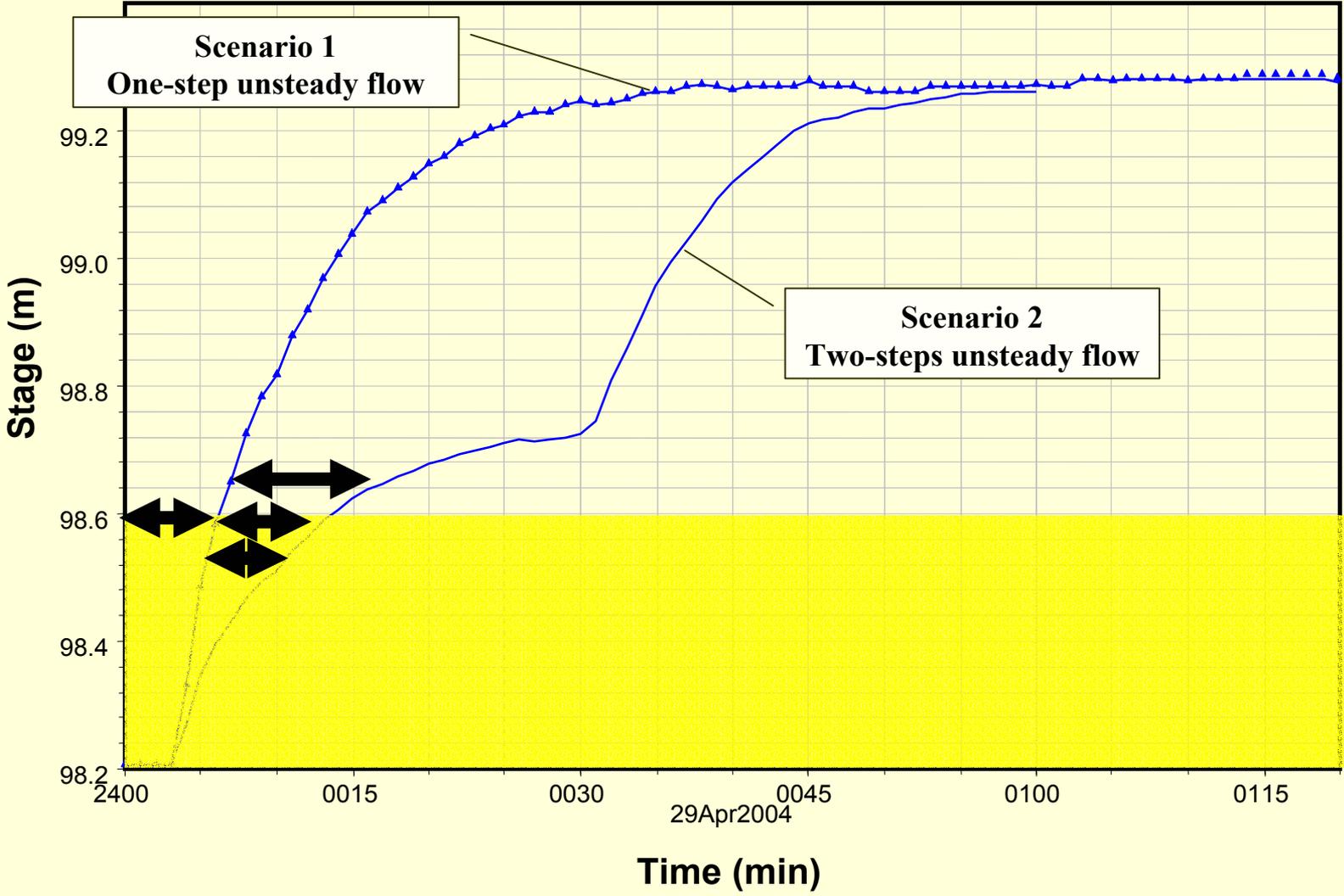


Abundance vs. Magnitude



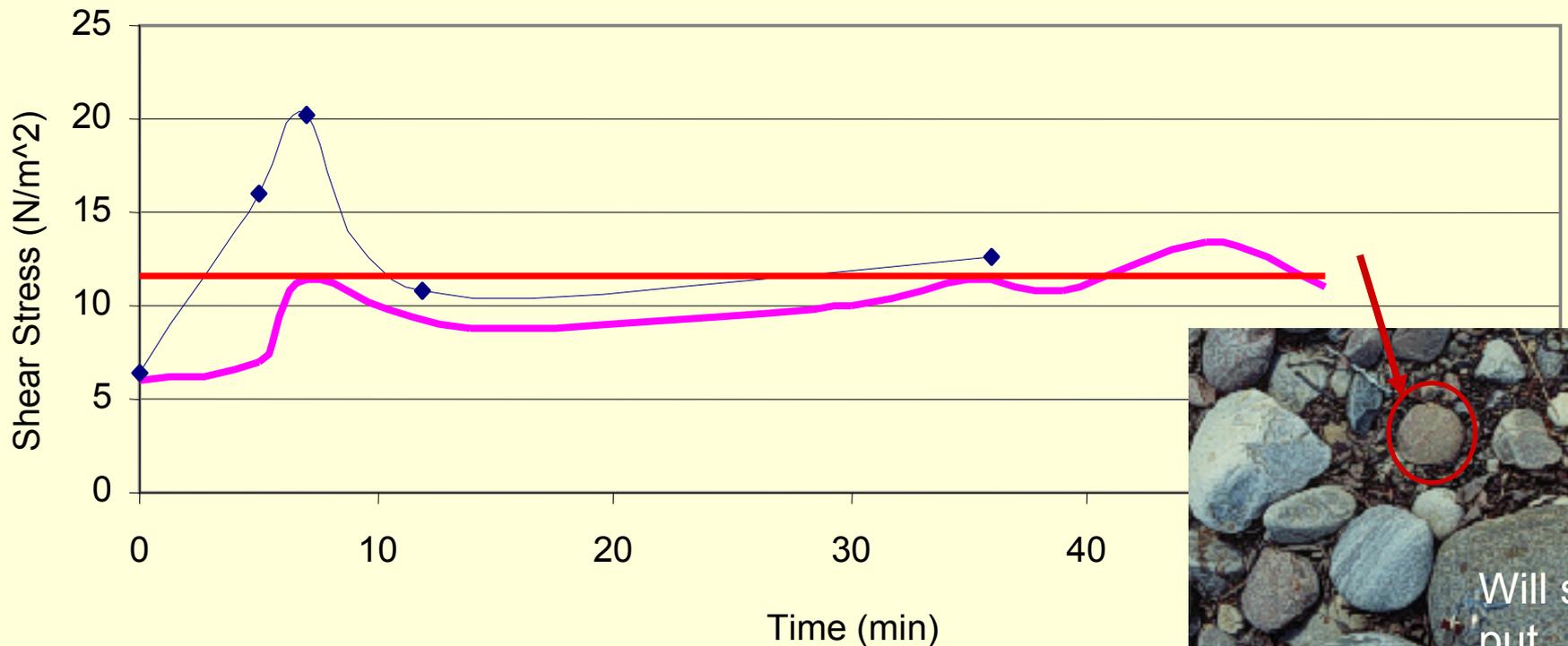
Relationship for native fishes is so tight, you wouldn't believe it.

A two step release increases adaptation time



Shear stress is reduced when flow is ramped up in two steps instead of instantaneously

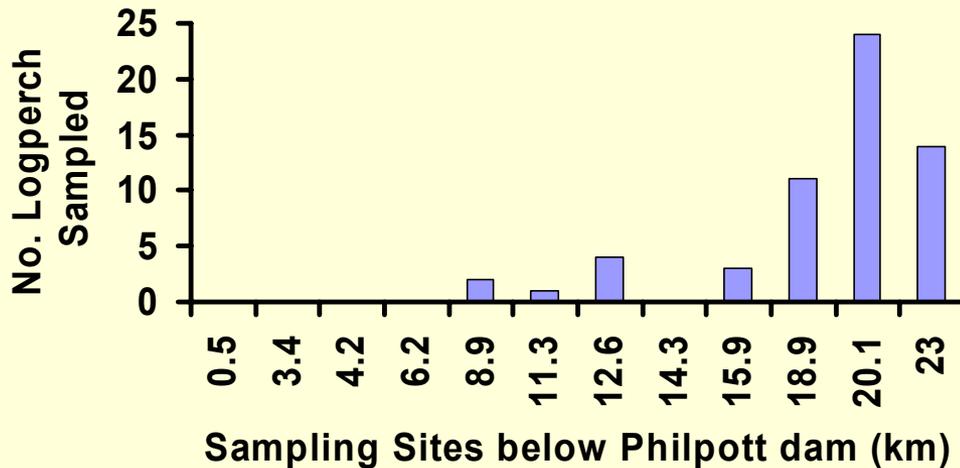
- ◆ Flow peaked from 50 to 1,400 cfs
- Flow ramped from 50-700 cfs, then 30min later 700-1,400 cfs
- Critical shear stress for movement of gravel ($d_{50m} = 1.6 \text{ cm}$)



Flow pulsing affects egg scatterers more than egg attachers

Endangered Roanoke Logperch is an egg scatterer, prefers to deposit eggs in coarse or medium sand

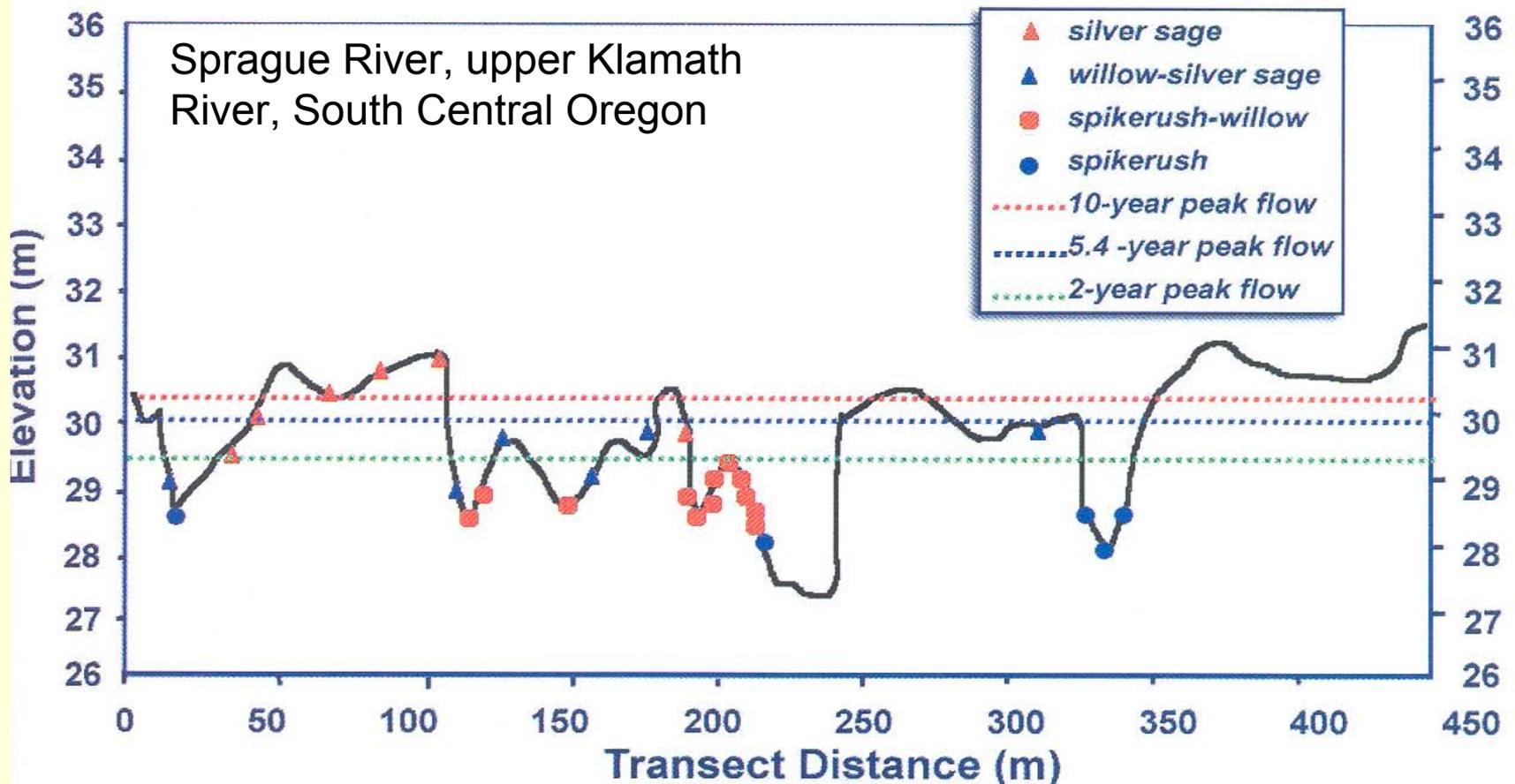
Total #'s of Logperch Sampled 2000-2003
59 Individuals Total



More common fantail darter is an egg attacher and uses large cobbles for spawning

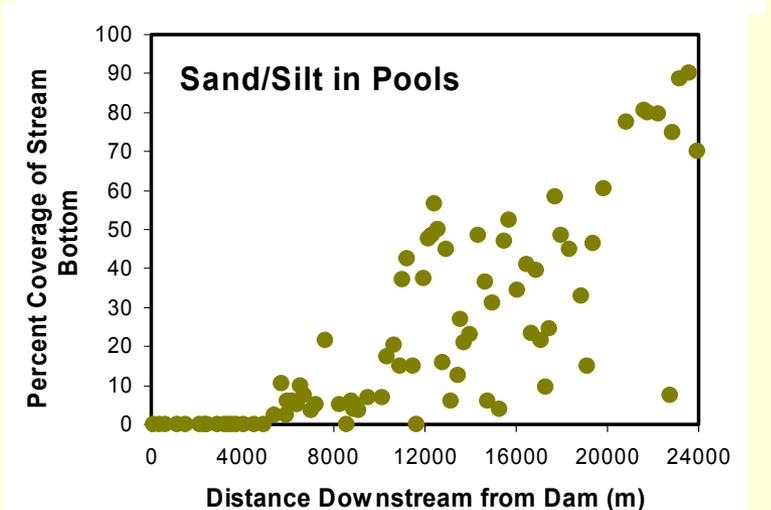
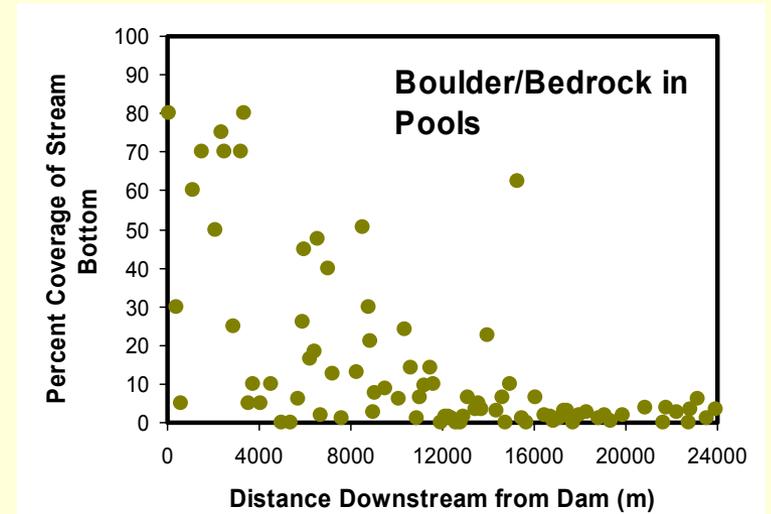
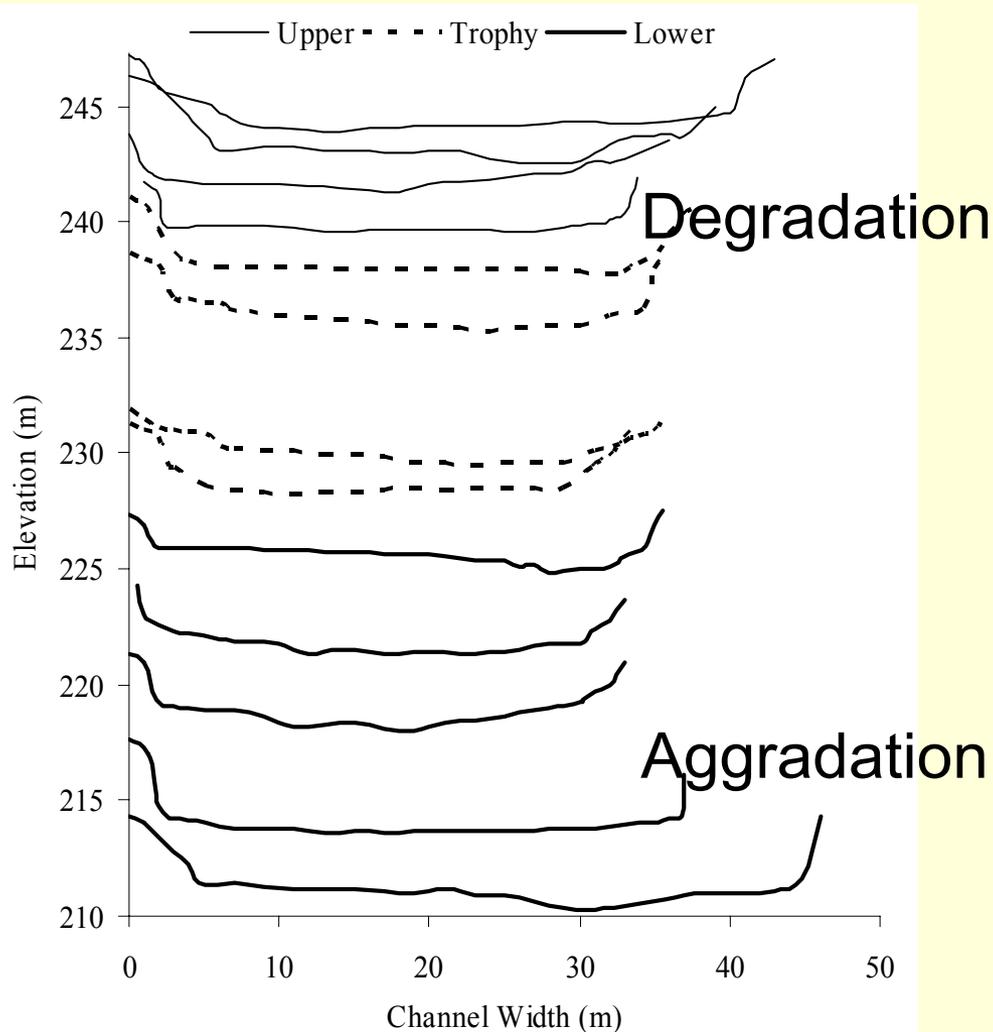


Plant communities respond to flow change – research in eastern US?



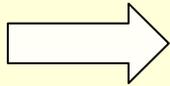
From *Instream Flows for Riverine Resource Stewardship*, IFC 2004

Geomorphological Change

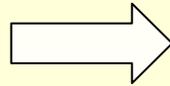


Conceptual model for sediment changes over 10-100 years

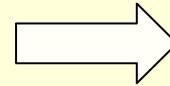
Barrier effect



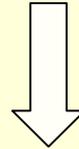
Trap & reduce sediment load



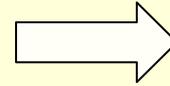
Degrade & armor channel bed



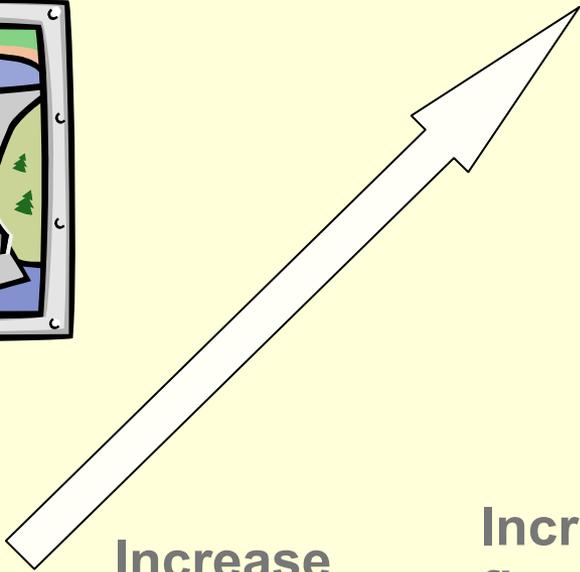
Increase sediment size



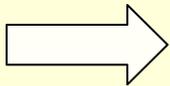
Lower effective base level



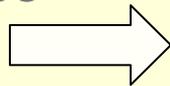
Degrade tributary channels



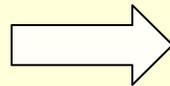
Pulsed flow



Increase bank erosion



Increase fine sediment load

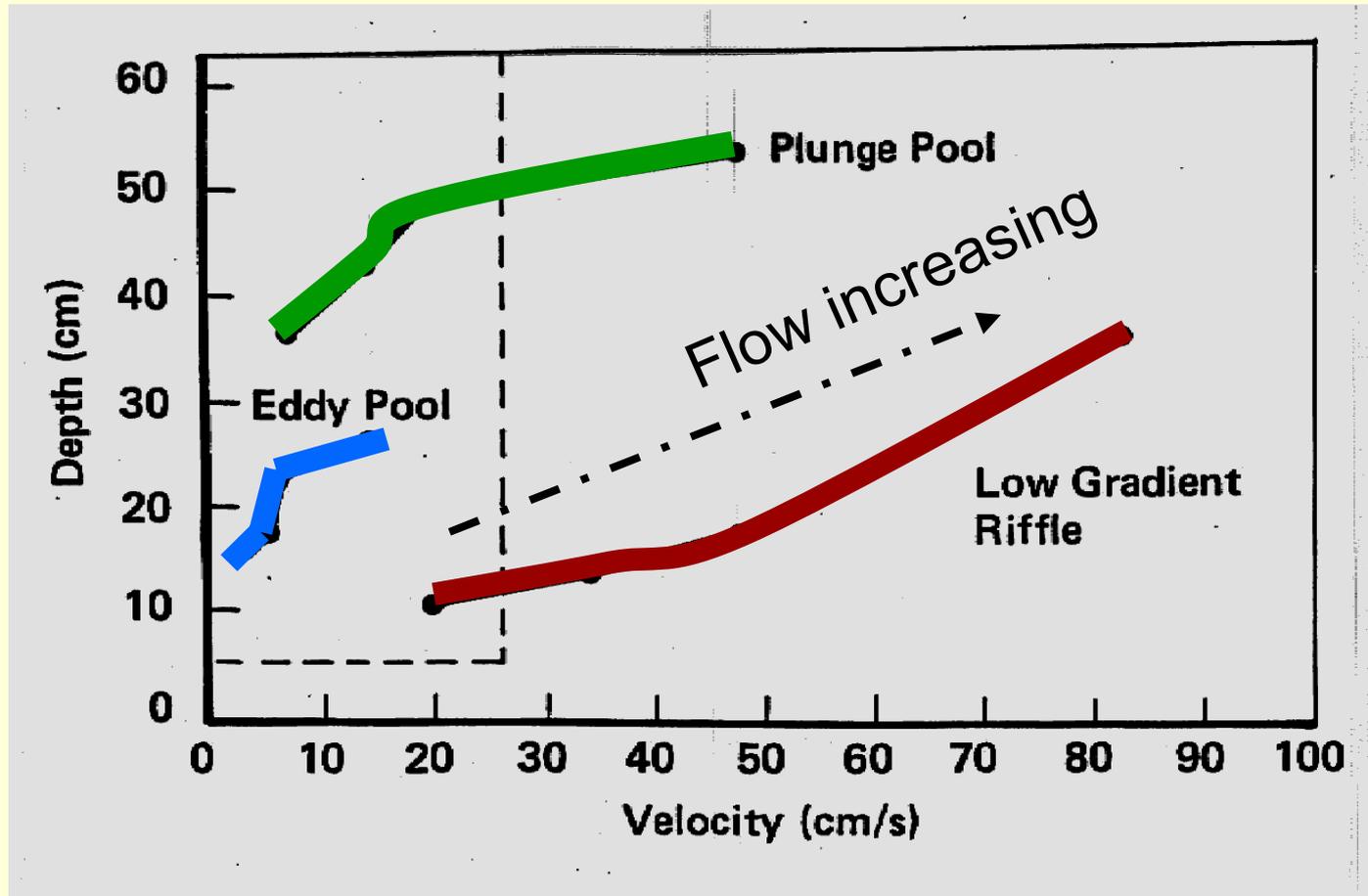


Reduce channel capacity downstream

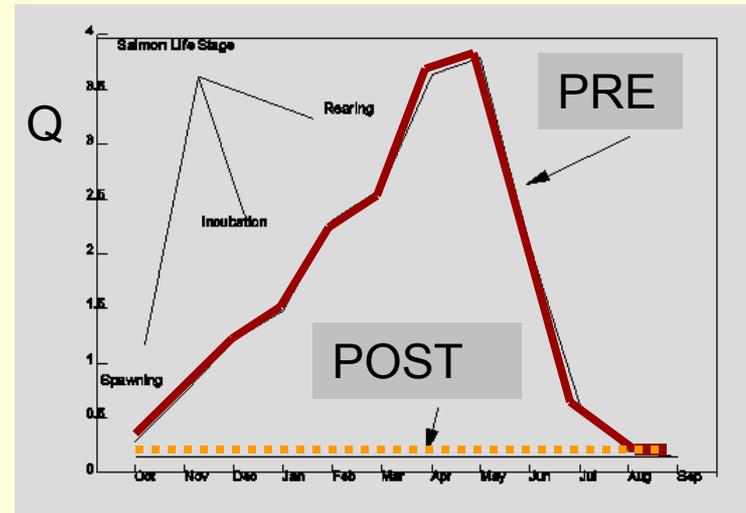
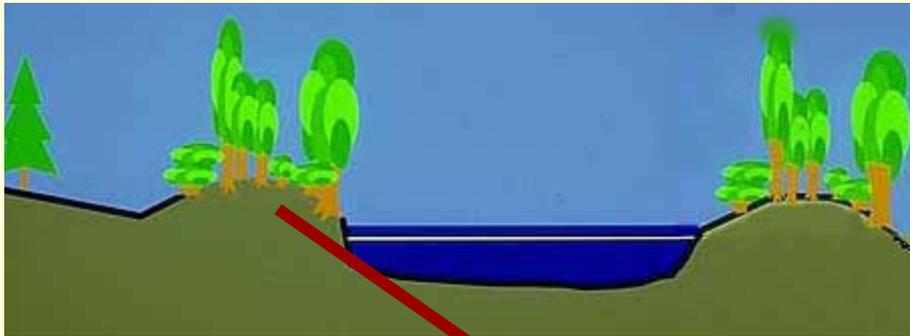


Increase local flood risk

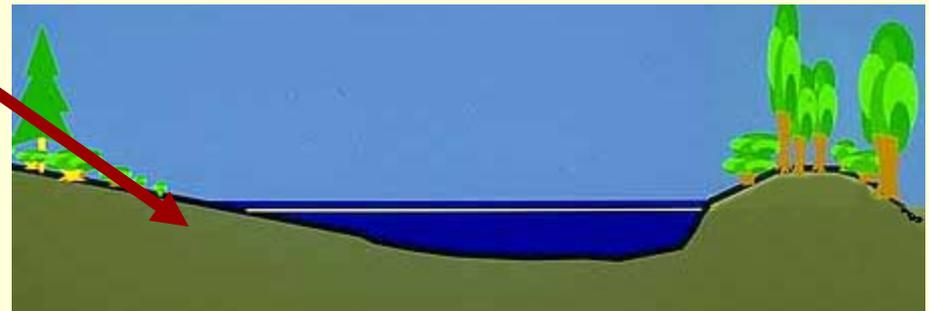
Geomorphological units show different hydraulic responses



Trinity River lacks shallow slow microhabitats due to decades of flood scalping



Berm removal and feather edging to create juvenile salmonid habitat



Geomorphological responses to channel narrowing via deforestation in Piedmont streams results in ecological responses to ecosystem processes,

including

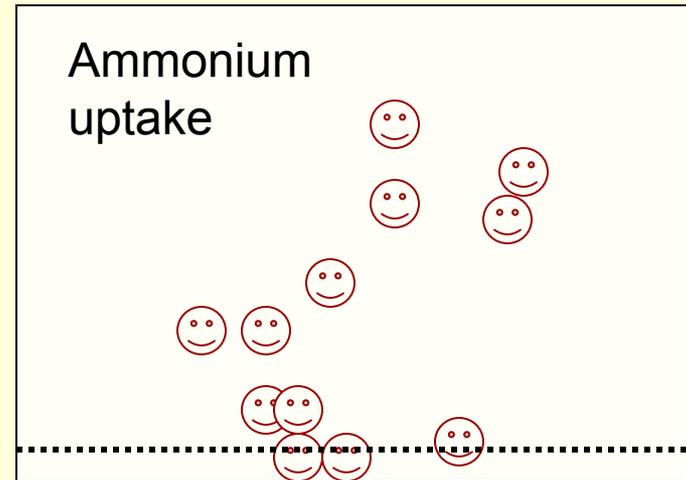
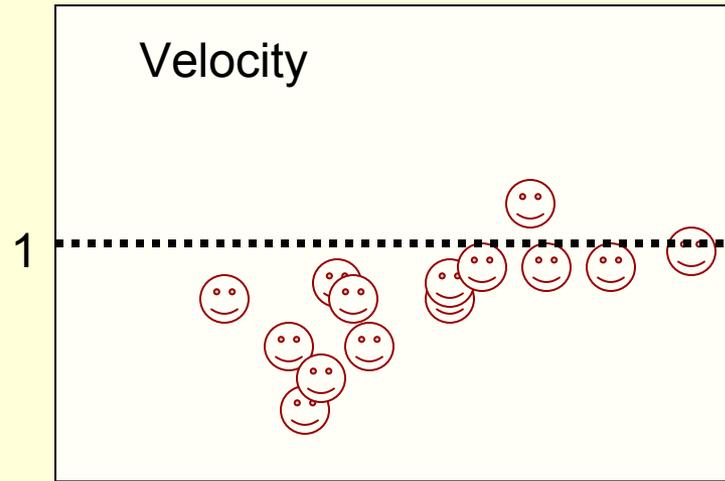
Ammonium uptake

Contaminant degradation



Sample results from Sweeney et al. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences 2004

Ratio of Forest:Meadow



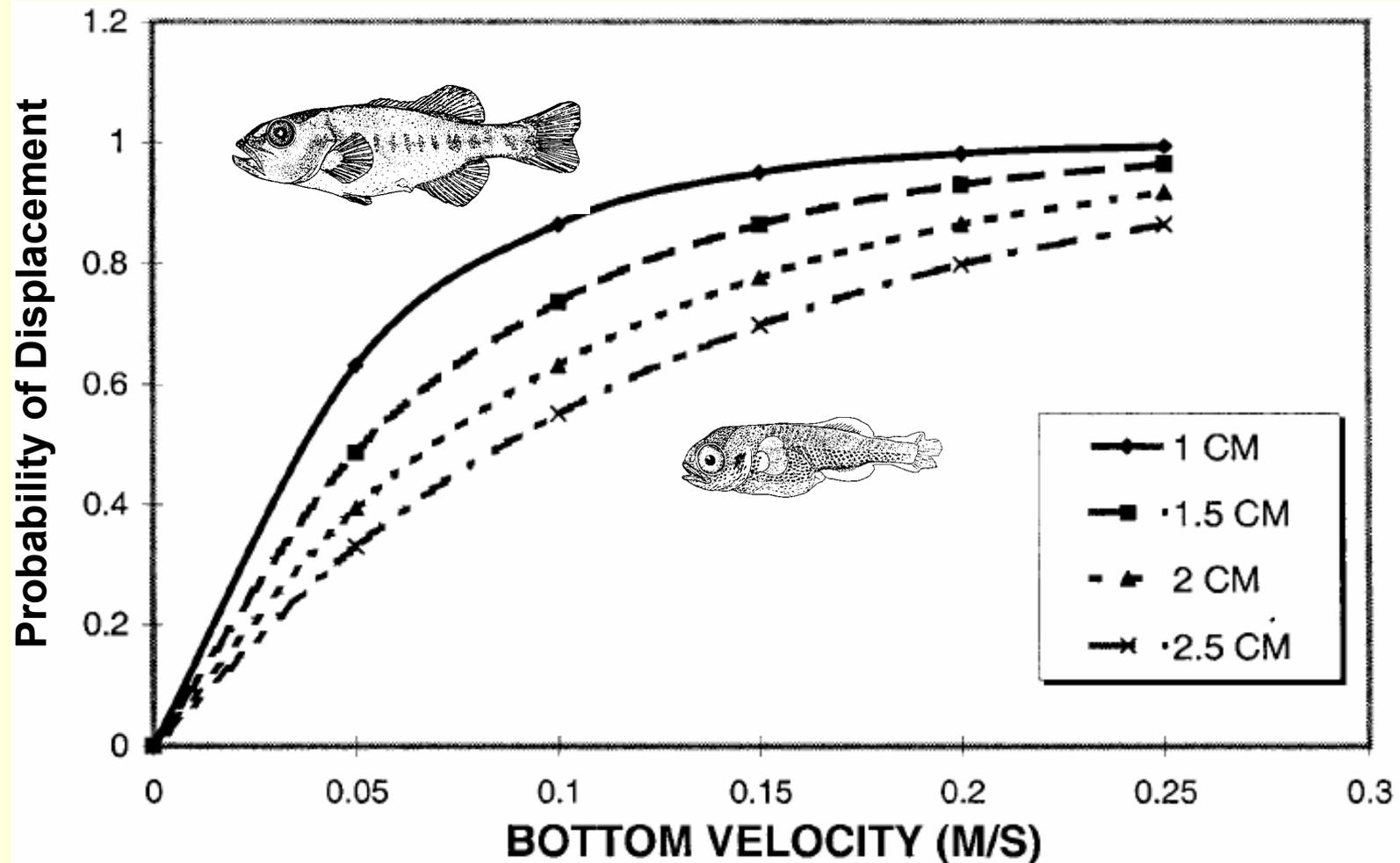
Watershed Area

Biology - let's be earnest

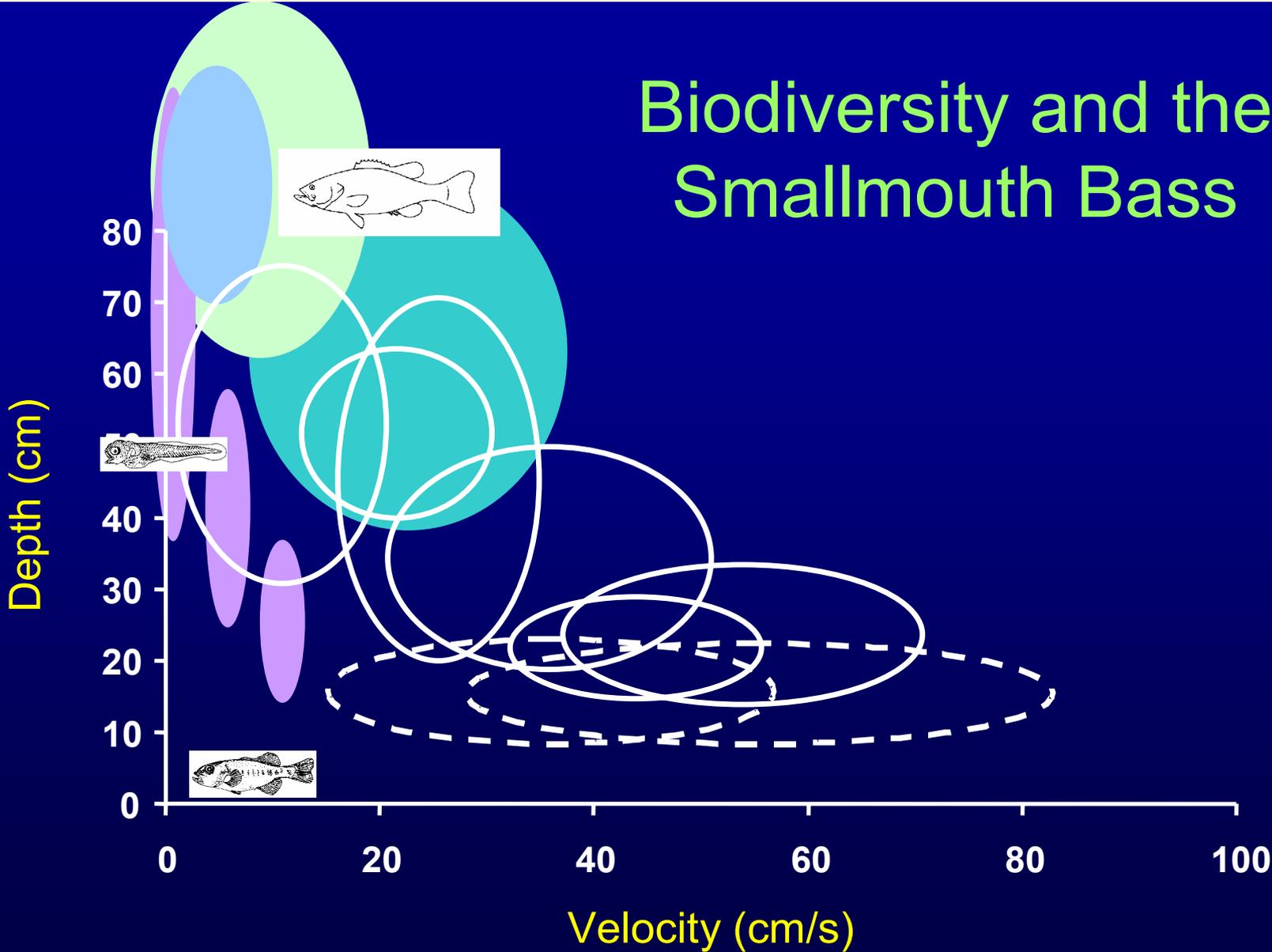
- We stand on the asses of those who have gone before us
- Everything is indirect
- Expect nonlinearity, complexity, error, and plenty of grueling field work
- Experiments are rare
- No unifying theory



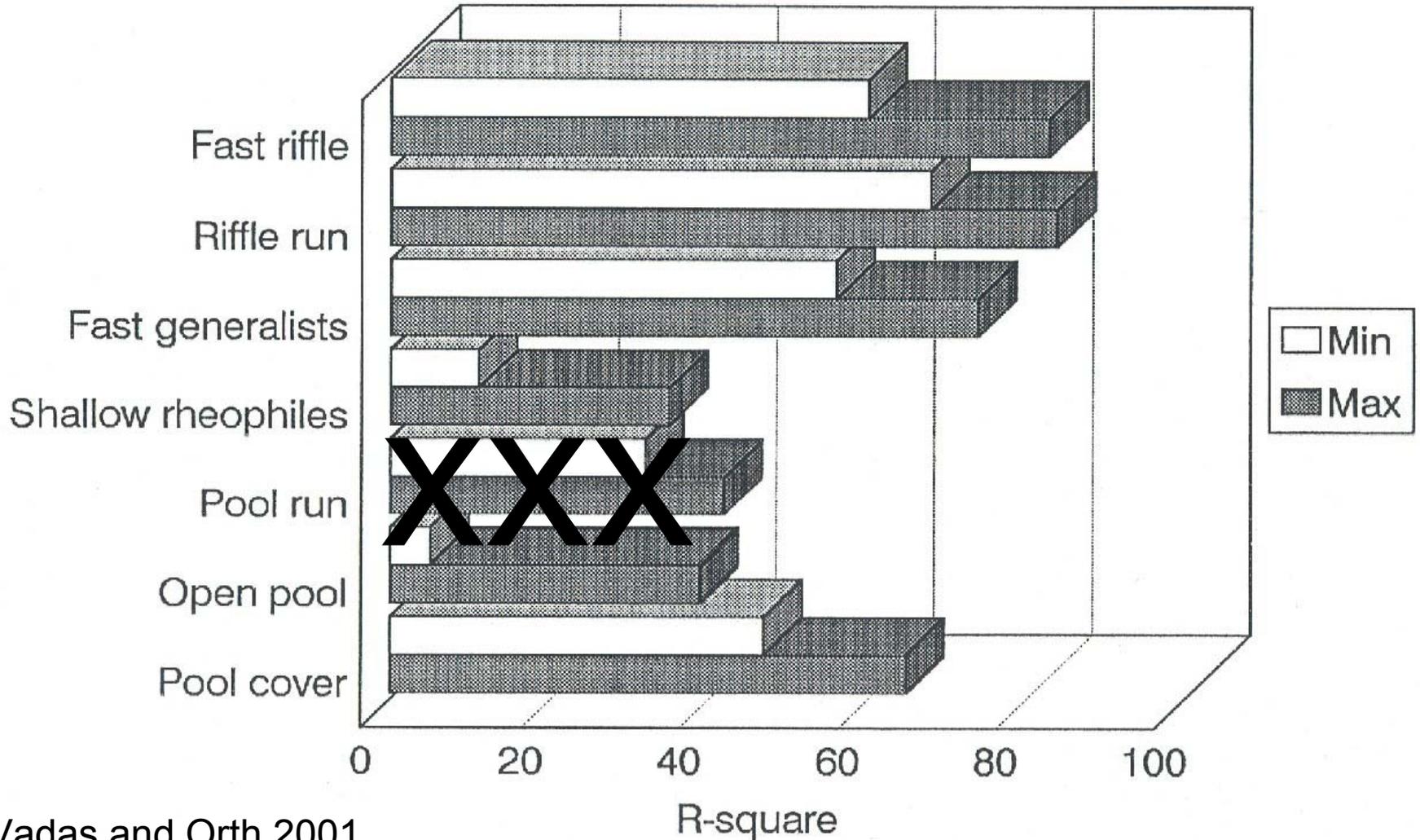
Know your life history



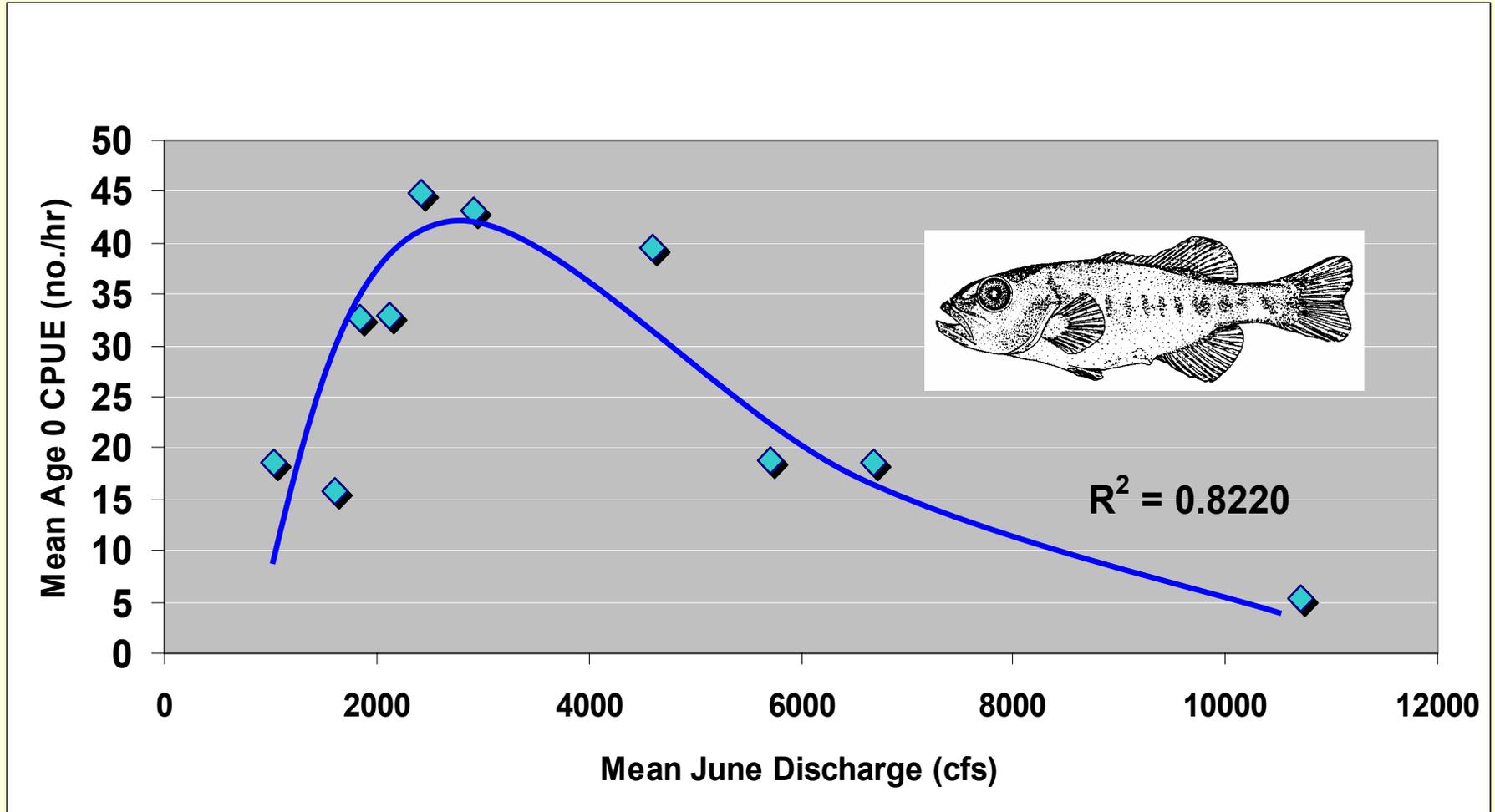
Biodiversity and the Smallmouth Bass



Cross-Validation of Guild-Level HSI



Empirical Relationships are Rare

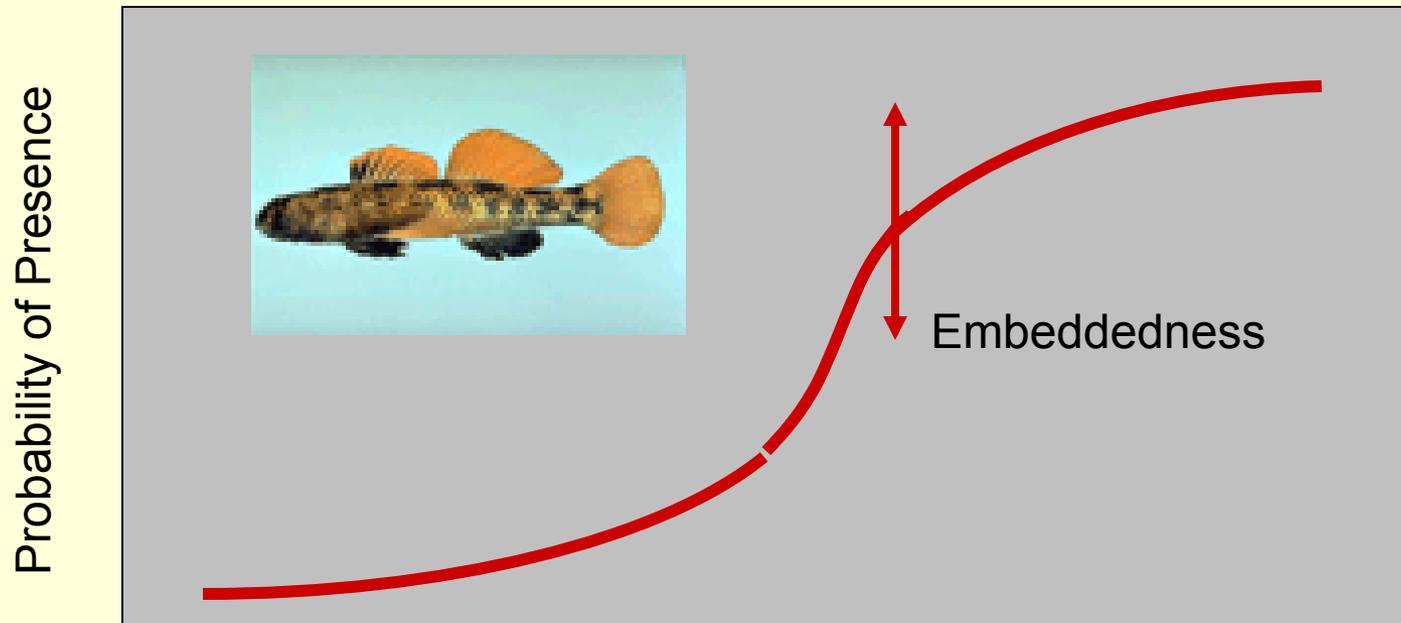


Smith et al., In Press, North American Journal of Fisheries Management

Freshwater mussels move slowly



Testing Spawning Habitat Relationships for Egg Attachers



Particle Size

Developed by Ryan Smith,
tested independently by
Anne Hunter

A photograph of a stream with a green utility box and a pipe on the bank, surrounded by dense trees. The water is calm and reflects the surrounding greenery. A concrete pipe is visible in the foreground, partially submerged in the water. The background is filled with lush green trees and foliage.

When it's a low flow issue,
think

Water Quality

Substantial algal growth and severe low flows



Droughts and Demand Management Rules

- Drought **Watch** stream levels and actions
- Establish Drought **Warning** stream levels and restrictions
- **Emergency** Drought levels
 - Unrestricted water use is not permitted
 - Mandatory restrictions



More behavioral science than biological or physical science.

Connectivity

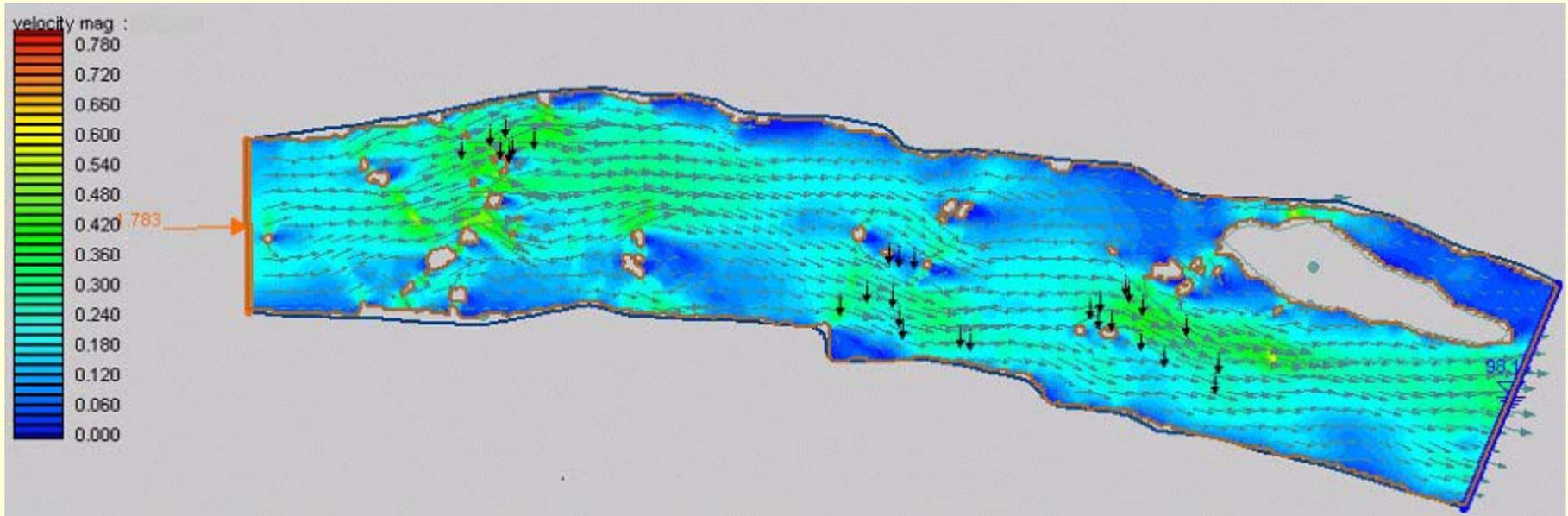


State of Confusion by
Carbon Copy ©

“My state of confusion isn't
helped by the illusion.
Your keeping me in the dark.
My vision would be clearer if
you came a little nearer.
And light my world with your
spark. “

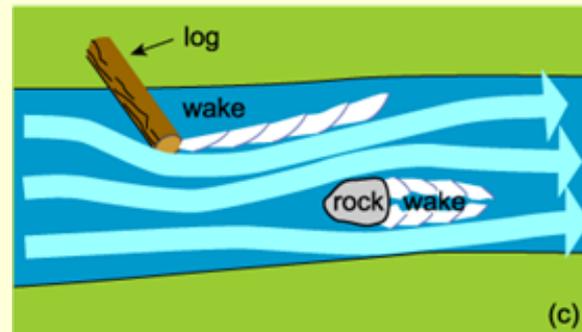
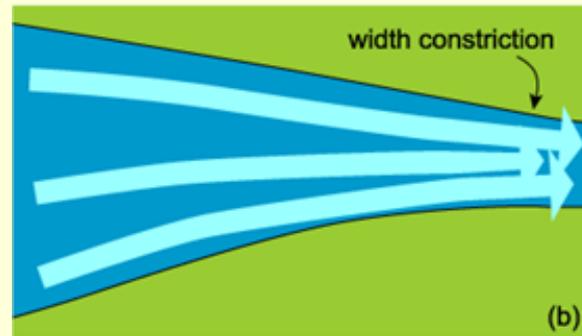
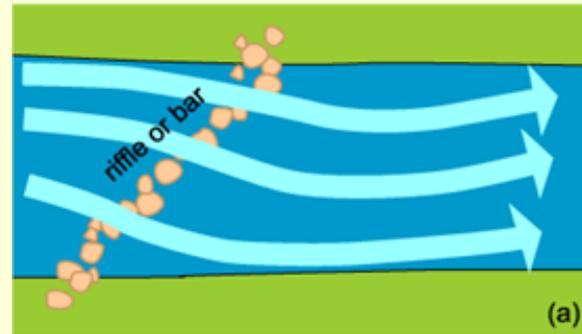
I have nothing to say, talk to Ziewitz, Brownell, Nadeau, Poff, Bovee,
Guttreuter, Roy, Wallace, Peterson, Auble, Haack, Shofroth, et al.

Scale

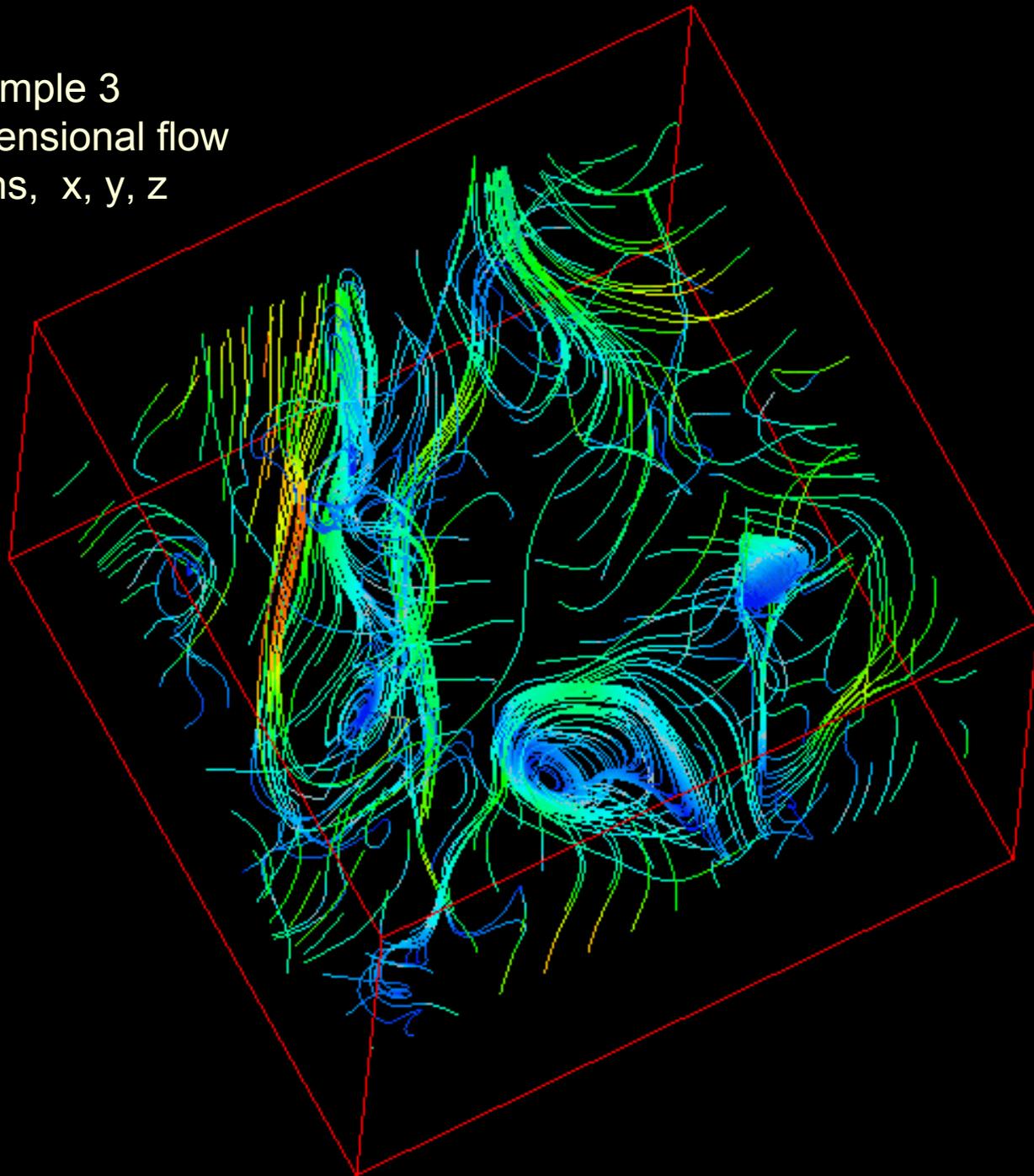


Dimensionality is Important

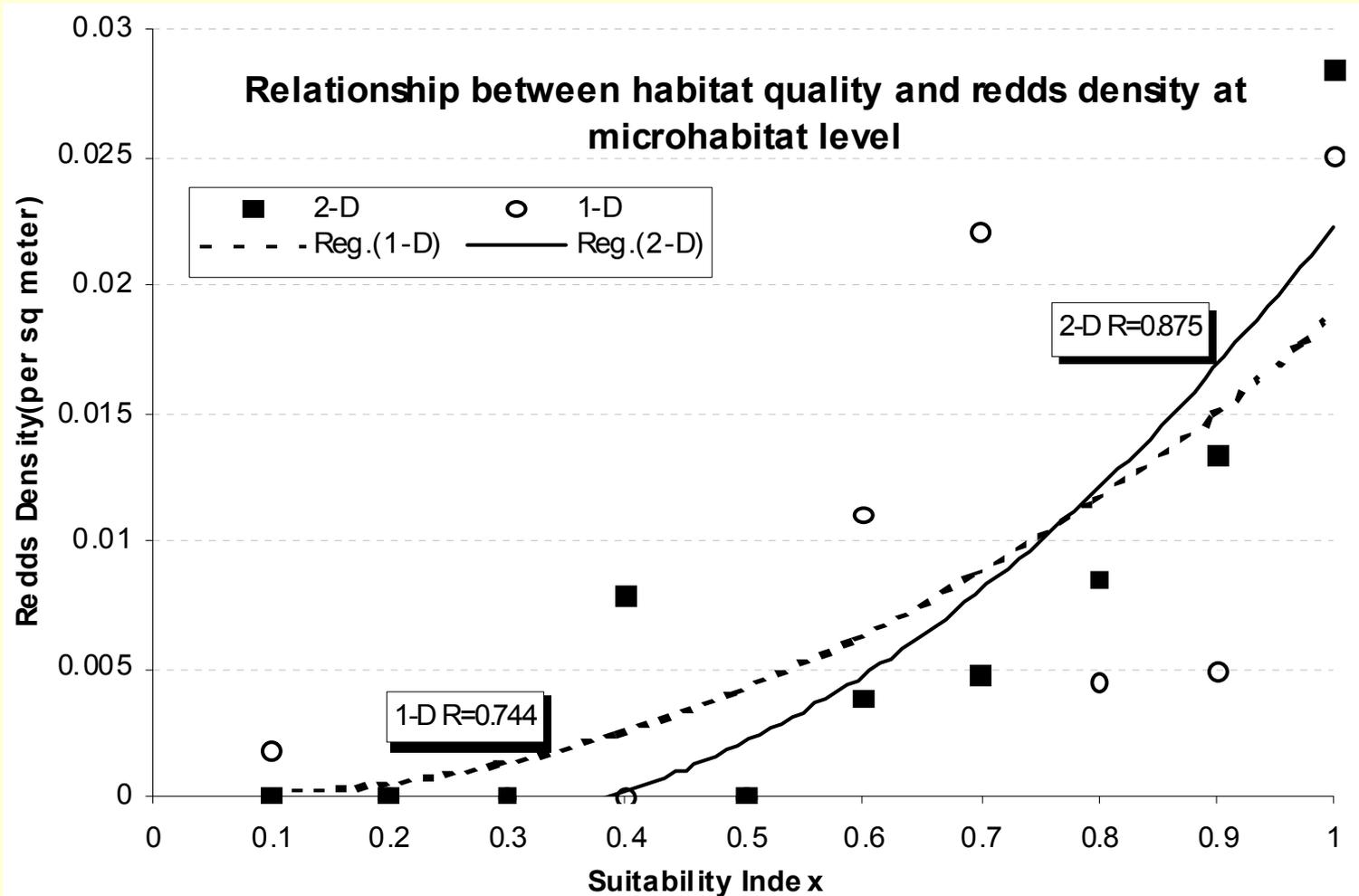
Example of some 2 dimensional flow paths, x, y



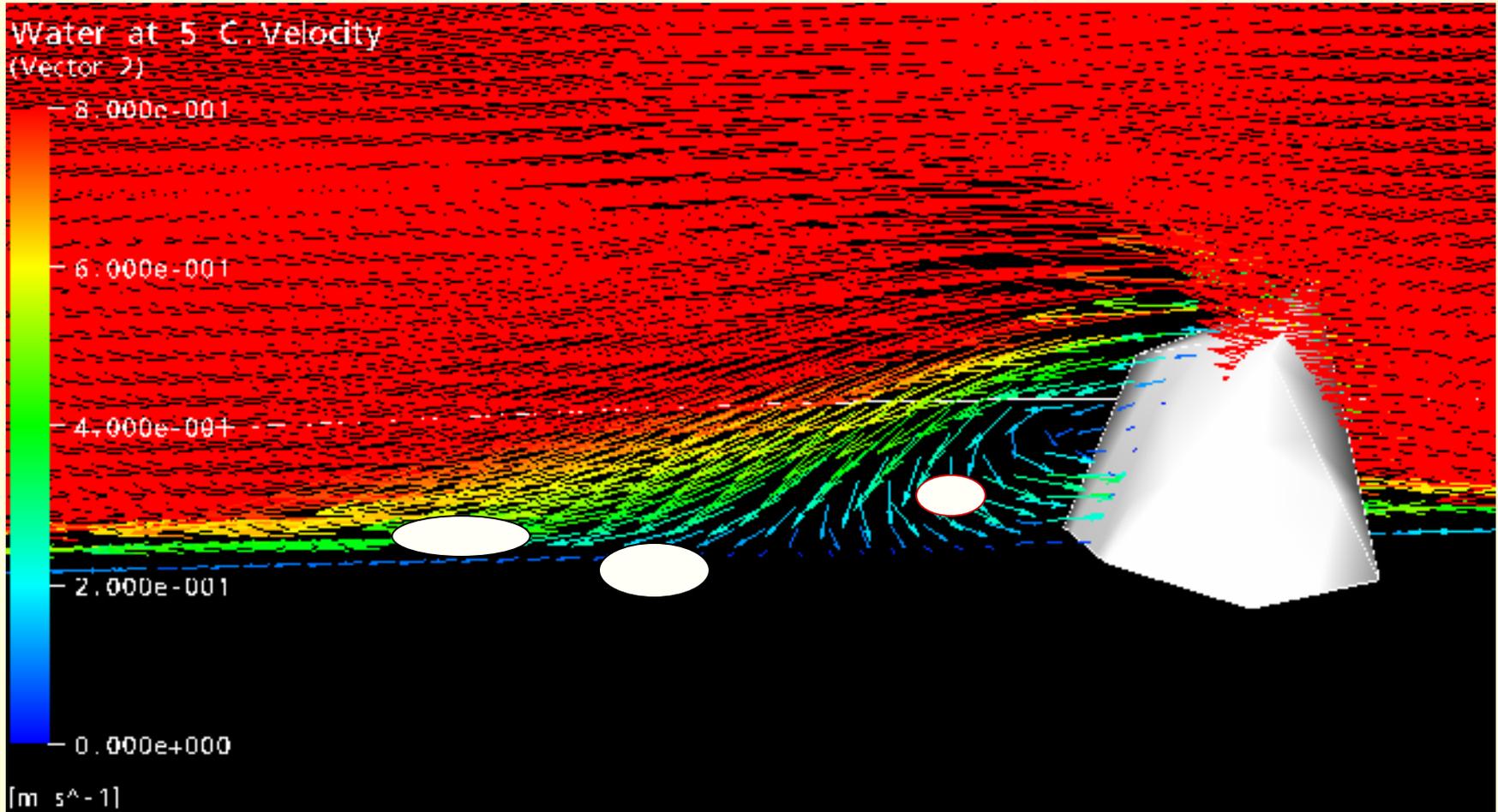
Example 3
dimensional flow
paths, x, y, z



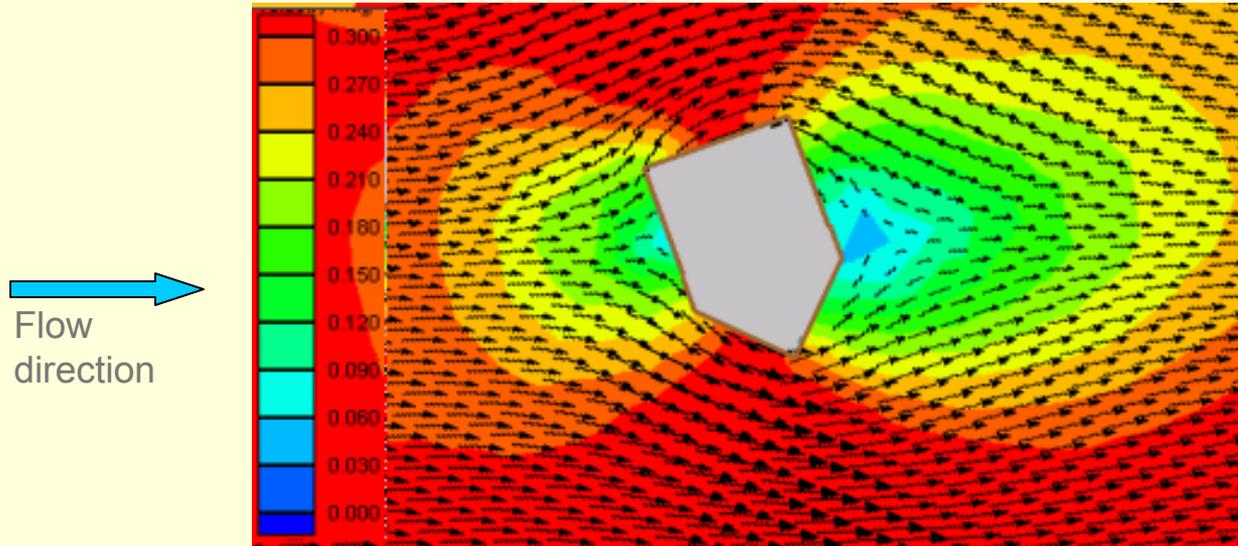
2 D model shows improved correlation with redd density



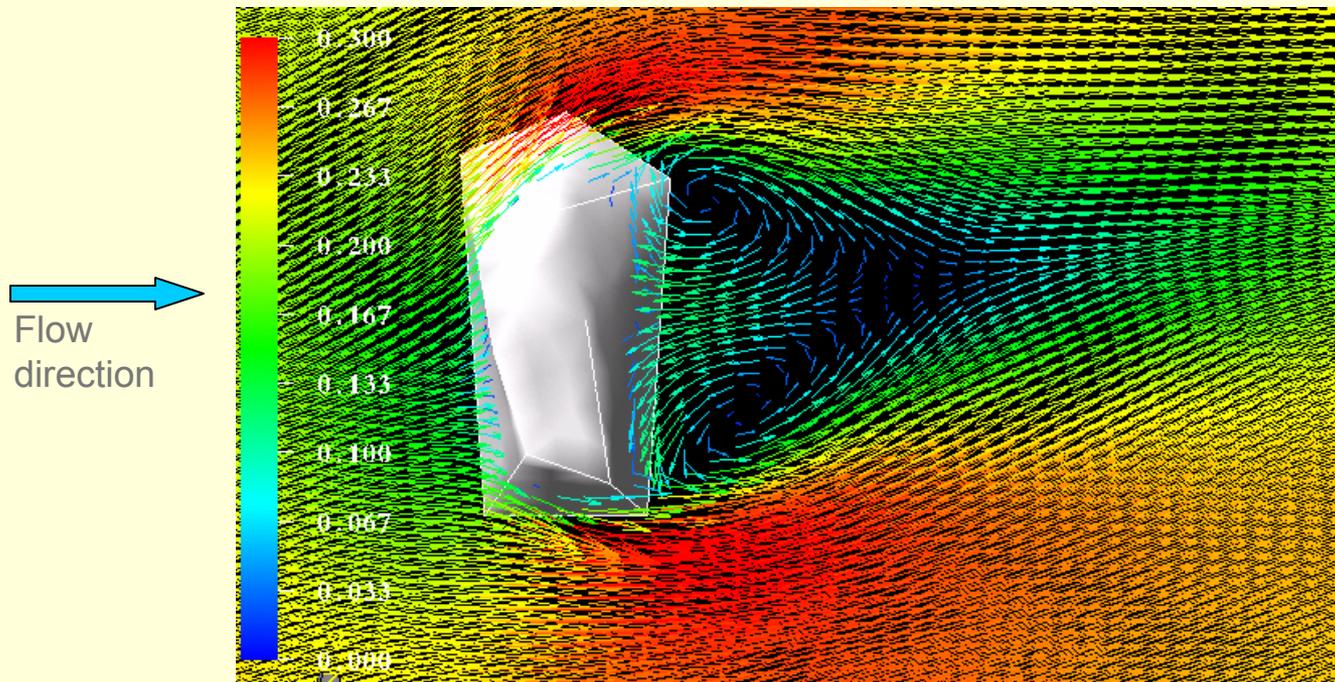
Vortices and Wakes are 3 Dimensional



2-D models cannot capture vortices at base flow



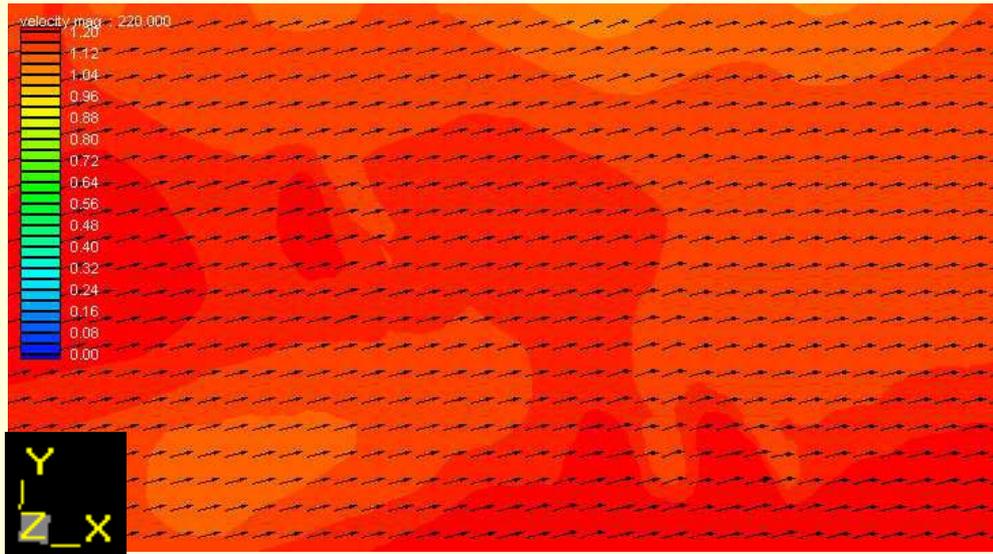
2-D depth-averaged velocity predicts a wake but not vortex



3-D velocity at 15 cm height above the channel bottom shows two vortices shed from the boulder

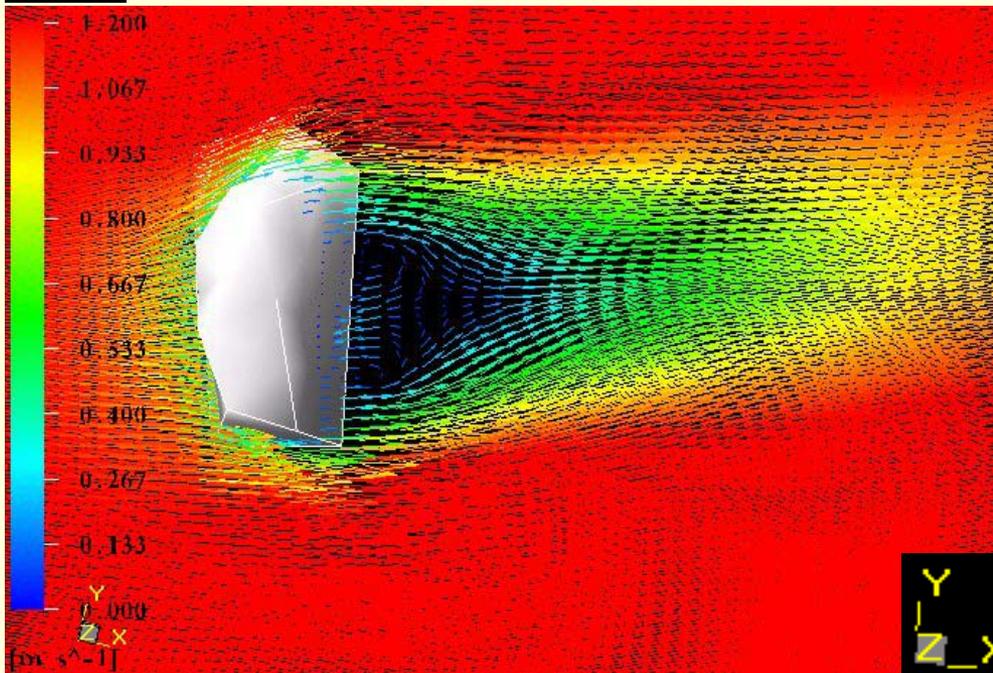
2-D Model cannot capture wake or vortices at peak flow

Flow direction



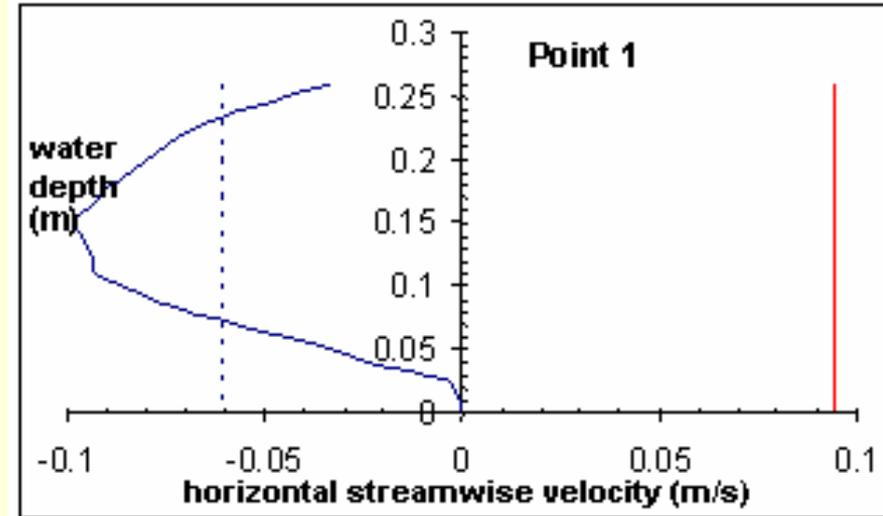
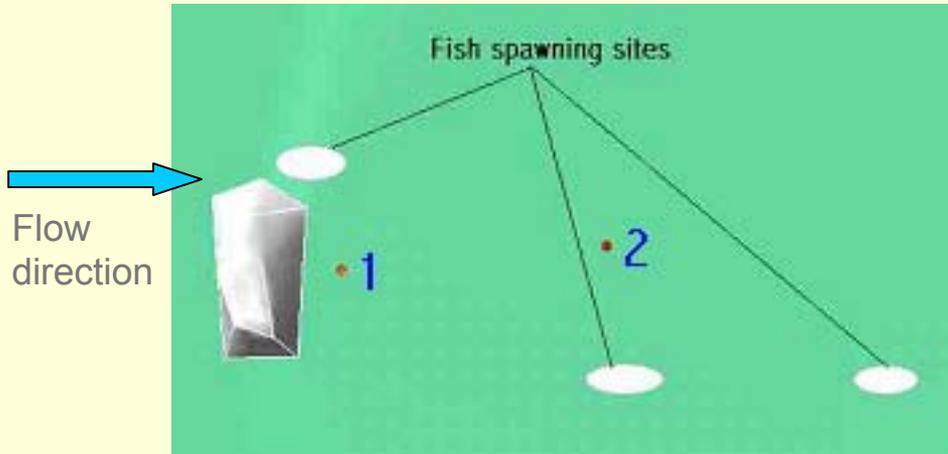
2-D depth-averaged velocity only predicts uniform flow

Flow direction



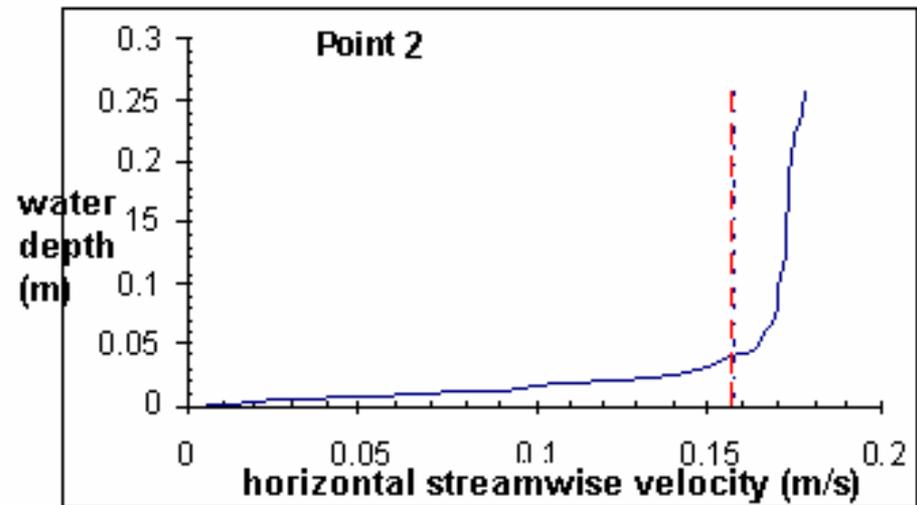
3-D velocity at 15 cm height above the channel bottom shows velocity heterogeneity

Velocity distributions are important



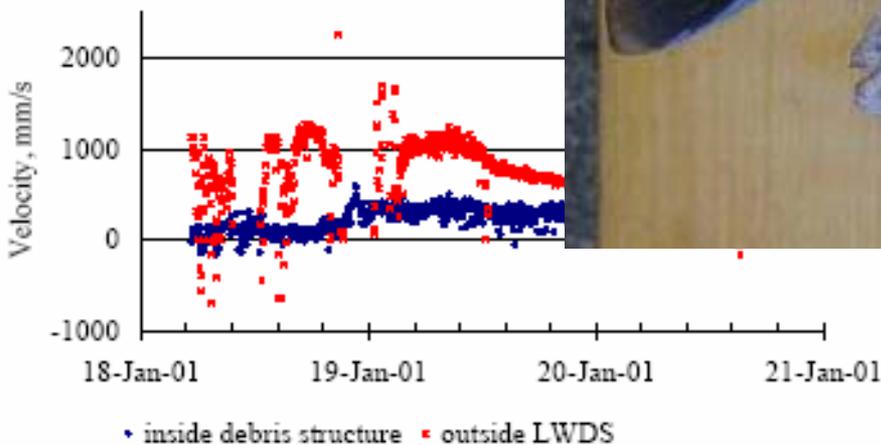
Velocity prediction difference exists for backward flow, the difference decreases for uniform flow

- velocity profile (3-D model)
- - - depth-averaged velocity (3-D model)
- - - depth-averaged velocity (2-D model)



Yi Shen, unpubl data, Smith River, VA

Nonsteady flow and importance of velocity shelters



Source: Shields, USACE Waterways Expt Station



Where do we
go now?

Who will
follow?

Who will get
lost along the
way?



More Study is Needed

- How to describe and analyze the diverse flow patterns and phenomena in natural rivers?
- How to understand controls on rates of nutrient spiralling and organic matter retention
- Develop a conceptual framework for environmental flow paths and connectivity
- Comparison of multiple risks in short, medium, and long-term frameworks.



"So! ... you still won't talk, eh?"

Incrementalism, or the **Science of Muddling Through**, holds that:

Narrow range of alternatives and consequences can be examined seriously.

- The policy provides a **limited, short-term amelioration** of the problem posed
- *Overhaul* introduces formidable risk
- We prefer a **risk-aversion strategy** which prevents unanticipated and possible irreversible outcomes.

Incrementalism Continued

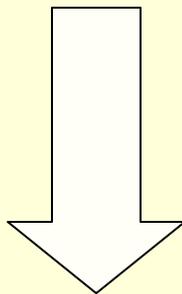
- Not goal *maximizing*, but administrative ***satisficing***, slight improvement as compared with past performance.
- Incrementalism and inaction **consume fewer resources** than a more systemic solution, especially an unproven one.
- Budget concerns dampen enthusiasm for tackling problems on a grand scale.

*Lindblom, C. 1959. Public Administration Review 19: 79-88. and
Lindblom, C. 1979. Public Administration Review 39 517-526*

Expectation

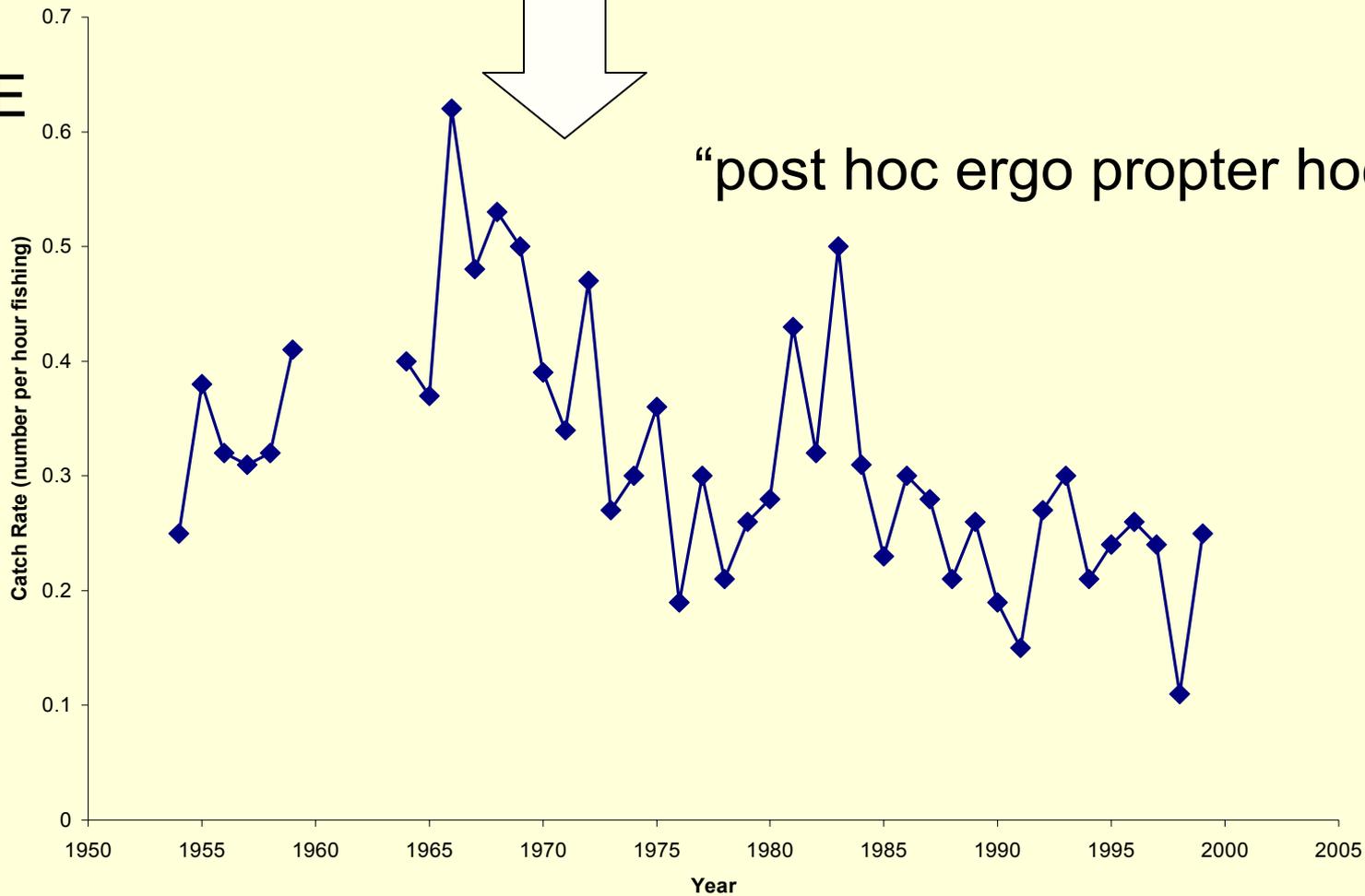
- Adaptive management will not be adopted
- Scientists have not demonstrated the potential benefits to be realized by society
- Expect incremental improvements until we see a revolution in the science of instream flow
- Expect multiple competing hypotheses
- Let's see some science, for a change

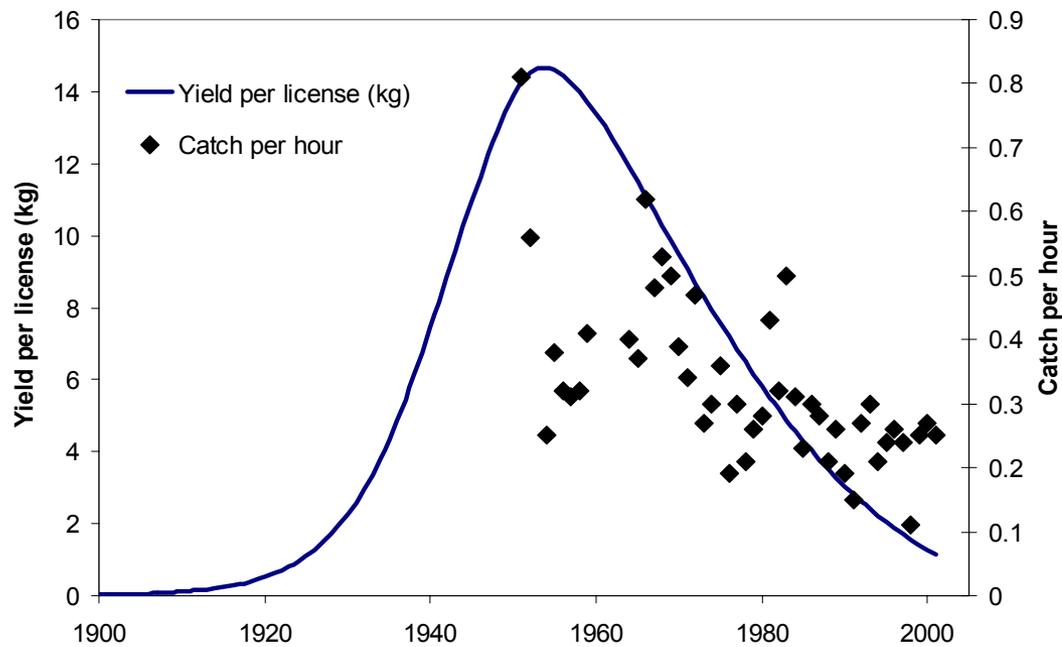
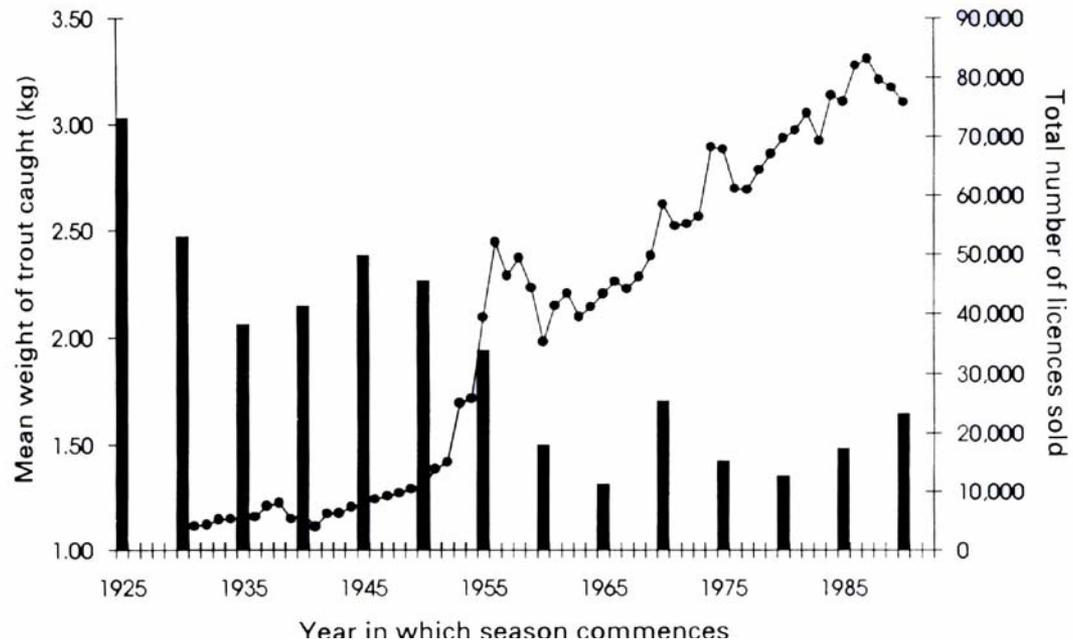
New intake and new flow



CPUE

“post hoc ergo propter hoc

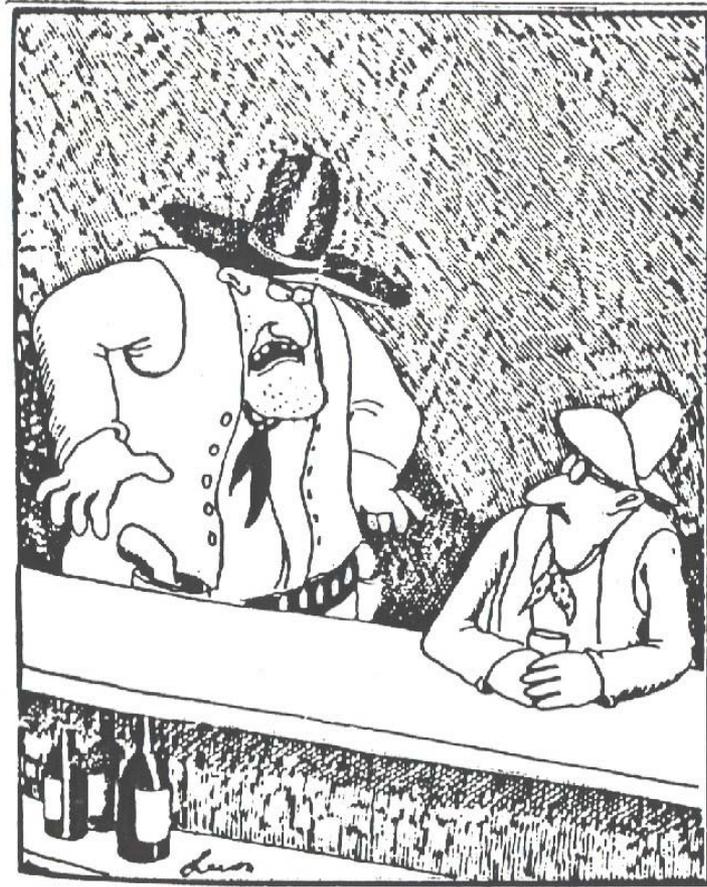




Final Thoughts

- **Accept uncertainty and admit ignorance**
- **Test provisional hypotheses**
- **Accept of nonscientists around the table**
- **Adopt a precautionary principle because of limits of science**
- **Experience the process without divorcing the scientific issues from the emotional, legal, historical, and political issues**

In Our Dreams...



I asked you a question, buddy. Where are the elements of natural flow in your dam operations?